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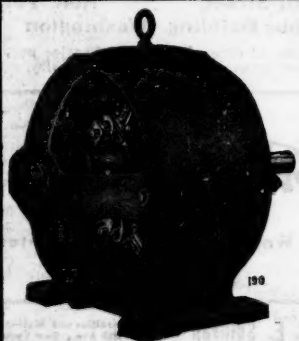
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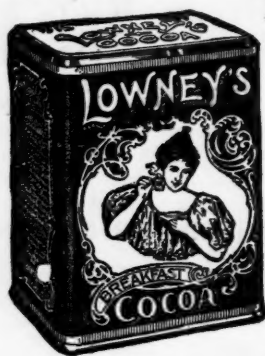
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We have prepared an index to Volume XLVIII, which was completed with the issue of Aug. 26, 1911, the two thousand five hundred and fifth number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. The first number was issued Aug. 29, 1863. This index, with title page, will be sent without charge by mail, prepaid, to all applying for it.

## MERCHANT MARINE AND NATIONAL DEFENSE.

That the Interstate Railway Commission is in error in not taking the question of national defense into consideration in its efforts to adjust freight rates is the contention of one of our readers, who is inspired to this remark by the news that on account of unusual decrease in coastwise traffic the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company has chartered one of its steamships to the Munson Line, while the Southern Pacific has also withdrawn four of its ships from coastwise trade, owing to loss in freight traffic. He maintains that railroad freight rates, when in competition with water transportation, should be lowered to the level of cost by water. "This is a military question," he says, "and if the Navy is to have a strong merchant marine behind it the way to get the marine is to encourage transport by water, leaving the railways to deal with inland transport and freight for quick delivery at higher rates."

This is a phase of the subject of the restoration of the merchant marine that is well worth the consideration of naval writers who have treated the necessity of building up our commercial shipping as an auxiliary to our Navy. It is manifest that if the merchant marine is to be sacrificed to the interests of the railways it will be hard to bring it into that healthy condition necessary to make it of value to the Navy. It will be recalled that one of the chief allegations made by the advocates of an Isthmian canal years ago was that the railroads were fighting the project in order to keep control of the transcontinental freight traffic. It will also be remembered that as soon as the canal was brought forward by President Roosevelt as a military measure, and its construction was fully recognized as a military measure, opposition to it ceased, for it was seen that there was a consideration that dwarfed in importance the question of freight rates, and might involve the very existence of the country in time of war, as in 1898, when the presence of the U.S.S. Oregon was considered of vital importance to the Navy, and the prayers of the nation followed her on her momentous voyage around the Horn.

An idea of what the United States could do in overseas shipping if it could ever get started right in that direction is shown by the fact that it is second among the countries of the world in the tonnage of shipping, a statement that will doubtless surprise many. The tables of Lloyd's Register Book just issued leave no doubt of this. Of the 30,087 steam and sailing vessels of the world, with a tonnage of 43,147,154 gross, the United Kingdom owns 11,442 ships, with a total tonnage of 19,418,824. The United States, though far below this, is second, with 3,446 vessels of 5,158,278 tons—sea and lakes. Germany is third, with 2,199 vessels and a tonnage of 4,466,880 tons. Norway is close to this with 2,070 ships, but the tonnage is much less, only 2,154,331. France is fifth, Italy sixth, Japan seventh and Holland eighth in the list. The tonnage of the United States is undoubtedly due to the great shipping development on the Great Lakes, which, as we have before shown in our columns, is one of the most astonishing commercial growths of the last two decades anywhere recorded in the world. If the splendid energy that has made such strides on the Lakes could be turned loose upon the sea

and directed right, it would be hard to guess to what extent our overseas merchant marine would grow.

While the movement for the restoration of the American merchant marine has shown some healthy aspects in the last two years, Representative William E. Humphrey, of Seattle, Wash., contends that this promise is offset by the activities of the ocean monopoly, or ship trust, which of late has obtained control of all the transoceanic lines of the Pacific, as it has of the lines on the Atlantic. In Pearson's Magazine he takes the ground that this combination levies an annual tribute upon the American people of twenty million dollars. The two American lines in the Pacific have been compelled to go into the combine, and Mr. Humphrey asserts that this is the reason they view with such complacency the defeat of all legislation looking to the upbuilding of the merchant marine. Since this ship combination acts, as he claims, like a barrier to prevent the free interchange of trade with the outside world, all efforts to build up the American merchant marine will fail until the trust is broken up. Free competition can be the only basis of any such restoration, and freedom is impossible under the present agreements among the lines. Mr. Humphrey obtained a copy of the contract between the lines, and this he publishes.

## WORKINGMEN AND WAR.

The inability to understand that military preparation is not a phase of warfare and that adequate military defenses tend to keep a nation free from war is illustrated by an editorial expression of the usually clear-headed New Orleans Picayune. Commenting on the resolution of Maryland Socialists against the Boy Scout movement as designed "to inculcate murderous principles in the minds of our children and to turn them against members of their own class," the Picayune says that there is growing up in all the American and European countries an antagonism to all public authority, and particularly military authority, because it could be used to prevent the accomplishment of anarchic schemes against property, public and private. However, it doubts that labor unions could ever effect the unity necessary to bring about universal peace, because "the building of warships and of arms and military equipments, the construction of fortifications and the transportation of troops and military supplies make up a great part of the business of life and furnish employment for labor. The labor organizations cannot very well afford to combine against warfare and in favor of peace."

This would be a strong presentation of the cross purposes which always must affect the decision of labor bodies in regard to the wisdom of disarmament if it were not for the closing sentence, in which the idea is conveyed that in building warships, constructing fortifications, etc., the workingmen are engaged in some phase of warfare, and that to agitate for the prevention of war would be to seek to throw such men out of employment. Of course, the contrary is true. It is the workmen employed in the navy yards, in the building of forts, in all the manifold aspects of military preparation who are laboring in the vineyard of peace. One example ought to make this distinction clear. The Panama Canal has been planned and carried on because of a great military necessity, because of an imperative demand that the East and West coasts of this country be brought into the quickest naval communication possible to prevent such a disaster as might have resulted in the Spanish-American War through our inability to get the battleship Oregon to the seat of war in the West Indies in time to meet the ships of the Spanish navy. In this respect the Panama Canal is one of the strongest factors making for peace. No peace faddist, extravagant and wild as that school is in its inferences and deductions, has yet dared to assert that the canal is a warlike measure, or that its influence upon the sea power of the United States will not be overwhelmingly for peace. Now, it would be manifestly absurd to say that the workmen in constructing the canal are in favor of war because the ditch may be used for concentrating our fleets, and was primarily designed as a military asset of the United States. Nor can it be successfully argued that the analogy does not hold because the Panama Canal can be used for commercial purposes. Many other public works designed for purposes of national defense (war) can and have been used for commercial purposes, such as roads, navy yards, etc.

But the lesson of the canal will be not wholly learned unless the wide ramifications of military energies in the life of a nation or in the life of the world are appreciated. Consider for a moment the tremendous influence upon the health of the world of the military control of fever epidemics in the Canal Zone since the Medical Corps of the United States Army was put in charge of this former plague-breeding spot. Ships that used to call at Panama and Colon were a menace to the entire world, for no one could tell at what moment they would drop the seeds of a fever scourge in some distant port. Now that danger has been wholly removed by the energetic measures of the Army sanitarians, and the Canal Zone is as healthful as the average region in northern latitudes. Here was a medical work associated with the building of the militarily designed canal that was as remarkable an achievement in its way as is the construction of the canal itself. Indeed, it may be said that twenty years ago it would have been considered easier to dig a canal across the Isthmus as a mere engineering problem than to make Panama as salubrious as Paris or New York. The eradication of yellow fever from Cuba by the U.S. Army Medical Corps after the Spanish

War was one of the greatest blessings ever conferred upon mankind, yet it was brought about through military necessities and the activities of military men. To say that in working for the elimination of fever from Panama and Cuba the Army surgeons were engaged in warfare would be no more illogical than to say that the workmen who build our battleships and cannon are primarily interested in warfare.

In mentioning, at the time of the ordering of the mobilization of troops in Texas, the advantages to the Army of such a concentration, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL dwelt upon the certainty of such maneuvers disclosing the weak spots in the organization of the Army. The results of the activities of the Army on the Rio Grande frontier have confirmed the correctness of our judgment, and justified the wisdom of the War Department in mobilizing the division. The defects of the Army in some matters have been brought to the surface in a way not otherwise possible. To what an extent this has been done may be learned from the remarks of the commander of the Department of the East in his reference in his annual report to the sanitary personnel and to the fact that in some medical features we have not improved upon 1898. "Troops were withdrawn from but one-third of the posts in the department," says the report, "but the personnel of the Medical Department was taken from every post, whether or not its garrison was in the field, under orders from the War Department, March 27, 1911, to reduce the hospital personnel, notwithstanding inefficiency which will result thereby." The reduction was made to one non-commissioned officer and two men to each post, and an additional man was allowed for each 100 of strength above the first hundred. It was necessary to reduce the Hospital Corps serving with the other two-thirds of the troops in this department, notwithstanding 'resulting non-efficiency,' to put a single division in the field. Had the remaining troops of this command been ordered out, which was probable, or had the 1st Field Army been mobilized, the deficiency in Hospital Corps would have caused a breakdown. This is exactly what happened at the outset of the Spanish-American War, and under present conditions it will happen again if more than a single division is mobilized. In respect to material we are prepared to equip ten divisions, but in sanitary personnel we are relatively no better off now than in 1898."

Admiral Togo appears to have made an excellent impression on those who were thrown in his company during his stay in New York. Adjutant General Verbeck, who, having been born in Japan, was able to converse with the Admiral in his own language, finds that Togo is the typical Samurai, the knight of the old feudal system of Japan. He said: "In my conversations with him I was deeply impressed by his magnetism and quiet force, but I was impressed most of all by his great gentleness. He refused persistently to speak about himself or of the events of the Russian-Japanese war. He was impressed with the vastness of things in America, and he expressed great fondness and admiration for this country and its people. Though thoroughly trained for war, he expressed himself as a lover of peace. He said his name, literally translated, means, 'The man of peace of the East,' and that he felt the peaceful relations with this country would last forever." "The bravest are the tenderest," and it is those experienced in war who are the most sincere lovers of peace. The surest preventive of war would be to submit the settlement of international questions to the military heroes of the nations. When General Grant was traveling in the East in 1879 he settled to the satisfaction of both parties a long-standing dispute between China and Japan concerning the Loo Choo Islands. Grant had given Prince Kung, the representative of the boy Emperor, advice which greatly impressed him and won his confidence, and there was a bond of equal sympathy between the American General and Li Hung Chang, the great Viceroy of China, having its origin in a similarity of experience.

One cannot be too thankful, on such occasions as the visit of Admiral Togo, that the courtesies of the Army and Navy are extended in a dignified and graceful manner, for the American newspapers often exhibit a childishness that might give a foreigner an utterly wrong impression of the country. Some newspapers seem to think that the thing to do is to ascertain a visitor's opinion of America and Americans very much after the manner of the little boy or girl who will ask a visitor, "Don't you like my papa and mamma?" The Newport Daily News very properly remarks that "this desire to know what foreigners think of us is inconsistent with national dignity and self-respect." Foreign newspapers do not seek out visiting Americans of distinction to get their opinions of the country and the people. They know perfectly well that the public do not care for such rubbish, and that to ask a foreigner to commit himself on such matters is distinctly bad taste. The efforts to interview Admiral Togo were rather more discreditable to us than usual because the Admiral is a public man, and everything he said had a semi-official character. It must have been refreshing to Admiral Togo to leave the offensive journalistic inquisition for the quiet companionship of the military officers who accompanied or met him, and upon whose honor he could rely for no retailing of his words to the public.



In paying a tribute to the management of the post by Lieut. Col. W. Y. Stamper, U.S.A., commanding Fort Ontario, N.Y., the Oswego Daily Palladium of Aug. 25 said: "The speed limit was raised from five to fifteen miles an hour, and it was not long before the visitors began to come and were made to feel they were welcome. For the first time in the history of the post the battalion was paraded in full dress every morning, and the general aspect of the post improved under the enforcement of the regulations prescribing the wearing of the dress uniform of blue. When the new post was constructed the ground was sterile, and hundreds of trees and shrubs which were first set out had a hard struggle for existence and the grass had to be fairly coaxed. Now the parade ground is as level and green as a lawn, and the vicinity of the officers' quarters is as handsome and as well kept as any private lawn. Flower beds and shrubs with ornamental trees, most of which have attained a good size, are plentiful, and good taste has been used in their selection, so that to-day the post is a veritable bower of beauty. Lieut. Marvin E. Malloy has been Q.M. and commissary for the past two months, and, with Colonel Stamper and Major E. F. Taggart, has labored to make the post popular with residents of the city and visitors. Colonel Stamper will soon leave for his new station with the 2d Infantry in Honolulu, and the residents of the city who have made his acquaintance join with his brother-officers in regrets at his departure for the post. The post has never been so popular as under his command."

The Moros are most adept smugglers, according to Captain Geddis, of the Custom cutter Skua, that patrols the Moro coast. The Moros have an unusually high tree on the Tawi Tawi group, from which they can see the coast of Borneo, and also see the smoke of his cutter when miles away from the spot. When everything is clear the smugglers make a dive for the little group of islands that dot the sea between there and Zamboanga, and almost always escape. If it were not for his one-pounder on the fore deck he would never land anything. It is dangerous work, and the Captain expects to be killed some day. Under his bunk he has a heavy club and a .38-caliber pistol and a shotgun. When in any Moro port he always sleeps with the pistol under his pillow and club and gun by his side, as he can never tell when the natives might slip up on him. Captain Geddis has been skipper of the cutter Skua for the past eight years, three of which have been at Jolo and two at Palawan. During all this service he has often made as high as 2,500 miles a month cruising, and has assisted in several good captures. He recommends a fast cutter and two motor boats as a great improvement over the present equipment, and states that with these smuggling would almost become a thing of the past.

Following the action of the Pennsylvania Department of the Grand Army of the Republic, which at its last annual encampment at Scranton recently adopted a resolution approving a tribute to the Federal dead on Decoration Day by the tolling of a bell for five minutes, from 12 noon till 12:05, a movement has been started to make this observance nation-wide. The idea originated in a poem by Richard J. Beamish, which was printed in the Philadelphia Press on May 30 last. The verses called attention to the sporting character of the day and to the fact that "On race track and in picnic, they bet and feast and shout, And only you, old man in blue, recall what it's about," and then said: "Come, spare five minutes from your sport to toast the nation's brave, Let's give a handclasp to the man who stands beside his grave." Mayor Reyburn, of Philadelphia, gave immediate and hearty approval to the suggestion embodied in the little poem, and by his order the bell in the historic old Independence Hall was tolled for five minutes at noon, while numbers stood with bared heads in honor of the nation's heroes. It is now desired by some that town and city authorities everywhere have bells tolled for five minutes on Decoration Day.

The "Old Guard" of the Gate City Guard of Atlanta, Ga., will celebrate the dedication of a monument on Oct. 9, 10 and 11 in the main entrance of Piedmont Park, Atlanta, to commemorate their history in war and peace. This monument will be an appropriate group in bronze, on a granite pedestal. The total height will be about twenty feet. It will be dedicated by the President of the United States, who has been invited to deliver the address on that occasion. The names of the visiting military and other organizations that will be present at the dedication will be cast in the bronze of the monument, that future generations may learn "how we quarrelled and made up" for a brighter and more prosperous future for our reunited country. The committee includes Governor Hoke Smith, Mayor Courtland S. Winn, J. F. Burke, commanding the Old Guard; Mr. Frederic J. Paxson, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Louis Goholstin, chairman of citizens' committee.

One gets a possibly new and surprising conception of the character of some of the rank and file of the Southern army, writes the Rev. Dr. Randolph H. McKim in the American Review of Reviews, in such incidents as the following: "Here are mock trials going on in the moot court of a certain Artillery company, and the discussions are pronounced by a competent authority 'brilliant and powerful.' Here is a group of privates in a Maryland Infantry regiment in winter quarters near Fairfax, Va. Among the subjects discussed are these: Vattel Philmore on international law; Humboldt's works and travels; the African explorations of Barth; the influence of climate on human features; the culture of cotton; the laws relating to property. Here are some Virginia privates in a howitzer company solemnly officiating at the burial of a tame crow, and the exercises include an English speech, a Latin oration and a Greek ode."

About the monument in Madison square, New York city, erected to the memory of Major Gen. William J. Worth, U.S.A., of Mexican War fame, and under which lie his remains, contractors sinking a shaft for the new Catskill aqueduct have begun to tear up the ground and erect shanties. It is feared by some that the monument may be hurt, and possibly the remains disturbed. Officials of the aqueduct, however, say that no damage will be done to the monument. Some patriotic societies may, however, protest against the seeming desecration of it.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Though expressing the belief that the Coast Artillery of the department is in a "fair state of instruction and progress," Major Gen. F. D. Grant, in his annual report as commander of the Department of the East, says that it does not show enough progress in the science of practical gunnery to justify the time given to training not pertaining strictly to artillery service. Infantry instruction of the Coast Artillery should be limited to what might be required in the Service as Artillery supports and ceremonies that must take place in the posts. Instruction in siege and field artillery should be limited to that necessary for the service of pieces assigned to the movable defense. Instruction thus limited would not interfere with the proper instruction of the officers and men in C.A. service, and would lay a good foundation for any emergency service which C.A. troops may be called upon to perform. In the inspections of C.A. troops during service practice defects have developed in the armament and equipment which would have prevented use under service conditions. Immediate correction of such defects should be made. A central supply depot for each C.A. district is recommended to avoid further construction and to return to Artillery duty many officers and enlisted men. Many supplies are duplicated in each storehouse. The Artillery district commander should be relieved from post command, as the progress in the C.A. arm has a tendency to impose additional duties and authority upon him. His entire time should be given to the perfection of each element of the defense and its co-ordination in the battle command. The C.A. posts have suffered greatly from a shortage of officers in the year, in addition to frequent changes in the officers.

The most important and most successful work done for the Militia has been accomplished through the officers' schools, but the D.C.O. recommends that to protect the Regular Service instruction given to the National Guard be limited to what can be done by the Regular officers detailed on duty with the several states in the department. The work of the spring and summer field N.G. inspections has fallen heavily upon the Regular troops, interfering materially with their progressive instruction. It is suggested that instruction be provided for all arms of the Service at the schools held primarily for Infantry officers.

By a typographical error occurring in one of the most important parts of the report the number of general court-martial trials for the last fiscal year appears to be nearly four hundred more than in the preceding year. The erroneous figure given is 1,903, when it should be 1,093. Analysis of the total makes the mistake apparent. Of this total nine were commissioned officers, of whom five were convicted; 1,054 enlisted men, of whom fifty-nine were acquitted, and thirty convicts, of whom two were acquitted. In the previous year the total G.C.M. trials were 1,536, with ninety six acquittals. There were 8,405 summary court trials, with 258 acquittals, in the year, against 11,183 trials, with 337 acquittals, in the preceding year. In garrison courts there were only thirty-nine trials, with five acquittals, against 116 trials, with forty-three acquittals, in 1910. Only two cases were tried before regimental courts, with one conviction and one acquittal. This the report calls a "remarkable falling off," and, while the temporary absence of twenty-four C.A.C. companies and three F.A. batteries in Texas may account for part of this reduction in military offenses, General Grant attributes the reduction to the thorough training recruits now receive at the recruit depots. Though holding that the chief cause of the soldiers' troubles brought before courts was indulgence in strong drink, General Grant says that "close observation has convinced me that the standard of temperance in the Army, for both officers and men, is exceptionally high, and is not exceeded in the other walks of life, unless in the Church and among railroad employees."

Beneficial instruction was obtained from the special course in military law instituted at Fort Porter as a disciplinary measure. The fact that there were 623 applications for discharge by purchase prompts General Grant to say: "It seems incredible to me that so many soldiers in times like the present, when industrial conditions in our country are not the best, should desire to leave the Service, and are willing to pay a sum which to them is considerable for the privilege of doing so. When one thinks of the generous provision the Government makes for its soldiers this restlessness cannot be accounted for." A very gratifying reduction in paper work is reported, attributable to a letter sent out in October, 1910, giving details as to how the needs of posts could be properly anticipated, and thus the number of requisitions sent in reduced materially. An average monthly reduction of 471 new communications has resulted. The new modern-type ovens have been installed in the year at four posts, and the absence of criticism indicates they are satisfactory. The school for bakers and cooks, under charge of Capt. Milton A. Elliott, jr., Comsy., U.S.A., had thirty-seven student bakers and sixty-two student cooks. The students baked 558,565 pounds of bread, of which 395,652 was baked in the field, exclusive of the quantity baked at San Antonio and Galveston.

There has been a great decrease of sickness non-efficiency in the department, and the equivalent of a company has been added to the effective force for every day of the year. The discharge of men on S.C.D. invites the attention of the department commander, who repeats the suggestion of the Chief Surgeon made in his last annual report, that the patching-up process is costly and ineffective, and it would be better if every degenerate, who under no circumstances can make a good soldier, were got rid of. There has been little malaria in the department, except at Fort Washington, which still maintains its unenviable reputation in this respect. The establishment throughout the Army of the telephone system, projected at Fort Hamilton and Fort Myer, will result not only in greater efficiency in the means of intercommunication in time of war, but will greatly facilitate the transaction of public business in time of peace.

The report refers to the order forbidding the issue of garrison shoes till the old pattern marching shoes are consumed as "aggravating" the old-time vexation, and it is recommended that the old marching shoes be otherwise disposed of, so that the new specification marching shoe may be issued for field service and that the issue of garrison shoes for the purpose may be resumed. General Grant says that one kind of shoe for all purposes of field and garrison use would be entirely satisfactory, and his preference is for a black shoe. The new olive drab cotton clothing does not impress the D.C.O. as better than the khaki it replaces, but he notes an improvement in dye and quality in the latest uniforms manufactured. No further efforts should be made to reconcile the needs of both mounted and foot soldiers in the matter of leggings, which as now furnished are not satisfactory. He doubts whether any legging can

be made that will be satisfactory for both kinds of troops, and thinks the question should work itself out through tests and recommendations of the Infantry and Cavalry Equipment Boards.

Other recommendations in the report are as follows: That a permanent corps of judge advocate clerks be appointed; that only military convicts of a criminal character with a considerable period to serve be sent from the Division of the East to the U.S. Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth; that the presidents of courts-martial be uniformly vested with more authority, such as ruling upon formal objections without closing court; that the course of law in the garrison school be made as practical as possible; that Congress be urged to pass a law protecting officers and enlisted men of the Army from actions, civil or criminal, in state courts for acts done or omitted in the performance of their official duties, by permitting the removal of such cases to Federal courts; that the discharge on account of disability be returned to the control of division commanders, and that an addition be made to the building of the School of Bakers and Cooks at Washington Barracks.

#### MANAGEMENT OF POST EXCHANGES.

A radical change in the management of post exchanges is suggested in the annual report of Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, as commander of the Department of the East. It was evidently called out by revelations of irregularities in the management of several exchanges in the last fiscal year. The department commander would have such management taken out of the hands of the military officers and given to civilians. The remarks of General Grant, which merit careful consideration, are as follows:

"Much irregularity has been revealed during the year in the management of post exchanges in the department. Bad management and dishonesty has been disastrous to two post exchanges, causing the loss of funds and the trial of one officer and several enlisted men. The ignorance of business methods on the part of most officers and their anxiety to make profits lead them into many ill-advised ventures, which, coupled with lack of time, because of their military duties, to properly supervise keeping of accounts, causes complications which are difficult to unravel and money liability for losses which they can ill afford to refund from their salaries."

"The post exchanges of the Department of the East have thirty-five officers and 164 men detailed to look after them. All these to a greater or less extent must neglect their military duties. Older officers, whose experience with post exchanges goes back to the '70's, agree in the opinion that the management of post exchanges should be in the hands of civilians, and not in charge of Army officers, whose time is necessarily engaged with military duties. This may be done by placing the civilian manager much in the position occupied formerly by 'post traders.' The business should be theirs under a revocable license from the War Department, under regulations which apply to all exchanges, and the business conducted under rules laid down by the post commander and council of administration, and a stated percentage paid over to the troops."

"The excellent ration supplied by the Government, the facilities for amusements furnished by the gymnasiums, recreation rooms, etc., has permitted a rapid accumulation of company funds in many companies. This should be limited, and I believe that the expenditure of company funds should be left entirely with the company council."

This does not imply that Army officers are necessarily inferior to civilians in matters of business. With the prevailing shortage of officers, and the altogether too varied duties to which they must devote their minds, it is not surprising that there have been irregularities, and we are not ready to ascribe to ignorance of business methods errors that may be found to arise from other causes."

The demands of modern military education are becoming steadily more exacting, and it should not be expected that officers who are rushed from one year's end to the other can find time to make a success of such a business as that of a post exchange. Few civilians, even those with a thorough knowledge of business methods, would be able to do better with the post exchanges than officers, if they had thrown upon them the varied extraneous duties of military command and military administration, coupled with study for examinations."

#### CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN.

Adachi Kinnosuke, in the Century for September, gives an interesting account of "Christian Missions in Japan," in which appears an excellent likeness of Vice Admiral Uriu, a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, who married a Japanese lady, a Christian and a graduate of Vassar. The Admiral, who held a high command under Admiral Togo, is remembered affectionately by officers of our Navy who were with him at the Naval Academy. Thirty-five years ago, as this Japanese tells us, there were in Japan eleven baptized Protestant Christians. To-day there are 70,000 of them in Japan; they own 600 churches and teach 100,000 children in their Sunday schools. Admiral Uriu is himself a Christian, as are many other officers of the navy and army of Japan. His Majesty the Emperor of Japan contributes regularly to the funds of the Y.M.C.A. Speaking of Dr. Verbeck, the father of Brig. Gen. William Verbeck, A.G. of New York, Count Okuma, who is not himself a Christian, in a speech at the celebration of the semi-centennial of Protestant Christianity in Japan at Tokio, Oct. 5, 1890, said: "I came in contact with and received great impulses from some of the missionaries of that early period, particularly from Dr. Verbeck. He was my teacher in English and history and the Bible. I can never forget that great and virtuous influence of the man. At that time Dr. Verbeck could do but little to direct evangelical work, but all his work was Christian. In everything he did his Christlike spirit was revealed. \* \* \* Only by the coming of the West in its missionary representatives and by the spread of the Gospel did the nation enter upon world-wide thoughts and world-wide work."

In a comment on Mr. Kinnosuke's paper, which follows it, William Elliot Griffis says: "My own view is that at least five million Japanese see in Jesus their Master and in pure Christianity the only hope for Japan, and they more or less earnestly strive to live after His example. The Japanese as a nation will never become Christians by multiplication of individuals, but rather of families; for Nippon's life and civilization, as all her history shows, is a matter of families, the units of society."

"Is Japan becoming a Christian nation? If the answer must be given to mean the acceptance of the



theology made in Europe I reply, 'Never.' Christianity in Japan will develop without our traditions, classifications and controversies. If answer must be by statistics, in terms of mustard seed phenomena, I answer, 'Perhaps.' If in terms of heaven and transformation, there can be no other answer than an emphatic 'Yes.'

#### LAUNCH OF THE RIVADAVIA.

The successful launching of the Argentine battleship Rivadavia from the yards of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company at Quincy, Mass., which occurred on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 26, 1911, is an event of more than ordinary importance, proving, as it does, that our shipyards can successfully contend in open competition with those of any other nation. The head of the Fore River Company, Francis T. Bowles, formerly Chief Constructor of our Navy, triumphing as he has over great difficulties, has shown rare enterprise and extraordinary tenacity of purpose, combined with great professional skill and intelligence. He is a credit to our Navy, in which he bore so conspicuous a part at the time of his resignation.

The launching was somewhat delayed, owing to the unusual difficulty of setting free so large a vessel, but when the keel blocks were finally knocked out and the sole pieces were sawed through the big ship quivered for a moment in her cradle and then began to slide gradually and majestically until she struck a fast pace going down the ways.

The Rivadavia was christened by Señora de Naon, wife of Dr. Romulo S. de Naon, the Argentine Minister to the United States. She acted in behalf of Señora Rosa Saenz Pena, wife of President Pena, of Argentina. Señora de Naon used a magnum of champagne in christening the boat, and she struck the port side of the big boat fair and square when she let the bottle go.

A telegram was sent to President Taft apprising him of the fact, and he telegraphed back to Dr. de Naon, the Argentine Minister: "I congratulate you on the successful launching of the largest battleship of the world, built in an American shipyard, and I sincerely hope your country will find her useful only in the peace she ensures and never in hostile engagements. I heartily regret I am unable to be present at this interesting ceremony."

Dr. Naon replied to President Taft's telegram of congratulation, thanking him on behalf of his country for the expression of friendship and congratulations.

Besides the Minister and other diplomatic representatives of the South American republic there was a delegation of Argentine naval officers present at the launch. Heading the delegation was Rear Admiral Onofre Betheder, chief of the commission in the United States, who succeeded Rear Admiral Garcia, the first chief of commission. With him came Surgeon Subinspector José Gorrochategui, Lieut. Comdr. Julio Ayala Torales, Paymr. Lieut. Comdr. Antonio H. Albacetti, Lieut. Francisco Bengolea and Lieut. Guillermo Ceppi. There were also present two score or more Argentine officers on duty at the shipyards where the two Argentine vessels are being constructed and at the steel works. The officers of our Navy were notable by their absence, the only two present being the Chiefs of the Naval Bureaus of Steam Engineering and Construction. The Army was represented by Col. F. V. Abbot.

After the ship had been made secure to the tugs the launching party descended from the stand. Admiral Bowles accompanied Señora de Naon, and everyone else waited until they had reached the ground. Admiral Bowles led the way to the new boiler shop of the company on East Howard street, where the luncheon to the officers and guests was served. At its conclusion speeches were made by Mr. Bowles, Minister Naon, Rear Admiral Betheder and Capt. D. Aguirre, of the Argentine naval commission; Mr. Charles M. Schwab and others. In the course of his remarks Mr. Bowles said: "Whatever enterprise may be credited to this shipbuilding company in securing the approval of the government of Argentina to this contract, it should be always remembered that such enterprise was only rendered possible by the inspiration and co-operation of that great leader of men and master of steel production, Charles M. Schwab, of the Bethlehem Steel Company, the manufacturer of the armor and guns, both principal elements of a battleship."

Speaking on the subject of reciprocity with Argentina, Congressman Curley said: "We honor in christening this monster of the sea one of the greatest Latin scholars of any age in Don Bernardo Rivadavia, first President of the Argentine Republic, who was elected in 1825, after nine years of unceasing labor in throwing off the yoke of Spain, and leading the greatest patriotic movement of his generation among the Latin people. A native of Buenos Ayres, Rivadavia was born in 1780 and educated in Spain. He fought as a soldier in the long struggle against foreign rule. He died an exile at Cadiz in 1845, and Mitre, a successor in the Presidency, pronounced on him this supreme eulogy: 'Rivadavia stands in America second alone to Washington as the representative statesman of a free people.'"

Charles M. Schwab, of the Bethlehem Company, was very brief, and said smilingly that while his company was furnishing the materials for building the vessel, the real credit should go to the man who furnished the brains, Admiral Bowles. He said that a city which could produce a man like Admiral Bowles ought to feel proud of her position among the shipbuilding centers of the world.

The sister ship of the Rivadavia, the Moreno, will be launched at Camden, N.J., Sept. 23. The Rivadavia represents the highest development the world has yet seen in battleship construction, being approximately 1,500 tons heavier displacement than the Arkansas and the Wyoming, now building for the United States, and the Lion, which is to be England's biggest sea fighter. Her twelve 12-inch guns will have a radius of fire of 120 degrees, as against ninety in the American vessels. The latest ideas in naval architecture have been gathered from all nations to make her a veritable terror of the seas. The principal features of the vessel were given in our issue of Aug. 12, page 1514.

#### JAPAN'S NAVY.

Assuming that Mr. Sartori Kato, of Japan, spoke for a large part of his people when, in the Navy League Annual of 1909, he wrote, "Whether allowed or disallowed, Japan's insistent aspiration is to be mistress of the Pacific," Mr. Percival Hissam, the well known British naval writer, discusses Japan's navy and naval ambitions in the August United Service Magazine of London. Japan's rendering of herself independent of foreign shipyards by developing shipbuilding plants able to construct the largest Dreadnoughts appears to Mr. Hissam to be "without any possibility of doubt one of the most important of all the results of the war with Russia," and then he makes this statement, which may,

in time, come to rise to the importance of a naval maxim: "A nation that buys its ships in foreign countries may in that way obtain a navy, but it will never possess sea power." Such a country would never be able to prosecute a long and closely fought war, since it would have no means at hand for the replenishment or reinforcement of its fleets. Japan was safe to rest upon foreign shipbuilders so long as her interests brought her into conflict with none but Eastern Powers; but now Japan has entered on a new epoch, she has fought and defeated a European Power; and what such a Power has failed in another may find it necessary to attempt. In such a position how could a nation content itself with reliance upon Europe for her ships? It is true that Japan quite recently ordered a battle cruiser to be built in the United Kingdom, but the fact that four great armored ships are to be laid down this year in Japan, where previously only two yards have built armored ships, is significant of the advance in Japanese shipbuilding. On April 20 last the Mikado's government placed orders with private firms in Japan for the construction of two battle-cruisers of 27,000 or 28,000 tons displacement, the largest ships of their class in the world. Until now no private concern in the country has built a warship of more than 5,000 tons. The sudden jump to ships nearly six times larger shows the quiet but undeniable gains made in the last few years in Japanese shipbuilding plants. In addition to these cruisers, a battleship of an improved Kawachi type and a third armored cruiser are to be laid down in the year, the former at Kure and the latter at Yokosuka. Out of this policy of naval expansion the British essayist sees a time not far distant when Great Britain, with most of her fleet chained to European waters through the rise of the German navy, will find herself overwhelmed in the Orient. Indeed, at the present time the distribution of naval strength gives Japan a great preponderance over four of the Powers, as these figures show: In Pacific waters Great Britain has to-day three armored ships, tonnage 34,200; United States, six, tonnage 81,500; France, two, tonnage 15,200, and Germany, two, tonnage 22,840; total European and American ships, thirteen, tonnage 153,740. Japan has twenty-nine ships, with a tonnage of 317,800; that is, she has a two to one superiority over the nations mentioned. With the rate of progress maintained Japan in 1920 would, according to Mr. Hissam, be assured of the mastery of the Pacific Ocean.

#### SANITARY WORK ON THE ISTHMUS.

The Outlook for Aug. 26 publishes an illustrated article by Albert Edwards showing "how we pulled the teeth of the tropics." A suggestion as to the dental operator in this case is found in the fine likeness of Col. William Crawford Gorgas, Med. Corps, which prefaces an article describing the wonderful sanitary work on the Isthmus of Panama and its results. The writer says: "It would be invidious to try to determine what nation has contributed most to this new knowledge—a so vital part of modern sanitation. All over the world observers have gathered data, until to-day the credit of it, as well as its value, is truly international. But certainly we in the Canal Zone have gone the furthest in the practical application of that knowledge."

Describing the work of Colonel Gorgas's sanitary squad, Mr. Edwards says: "First of all, they try to prevent the mosquitoes from laying their eggs, then they try to prevent the larvae from hatching, then they screen all living places and attack the adults, and, finally, they isolate all infected persons. This elaborate campaign, from draining swamps to trained nursing in the hospitals, has resulted, not only in greatly reducing the number afflicted with malaria, but, what is more marvelous, it has also greatly reduced its virulence. Nowadays malaria means a couple of weeks of discomfort in the hospital and a week more of lazy convalescence. And this anti-malaria campaign, of which I have spoken at length, is only part of the many-sided work of the Sanitary Department."

"The war on the Stegomyia mosquito, the yellow fever bearer, has been even more successful. No cases of yellow fever have originated in either Colon or Panama City or among our employees since May, 1906. Vaccination has wiped out smallpox, and the Rat and Flea Brigade has practically exterminated the carriers of the bubonic plague."

"The ailments which we think of as distinctly tropical have been practically eliminated. Indeed, this process has gone so far that the doctors who are specializing in this field begin to find this a poor place to study. Samuel T. Darling, M.D., the Chief of the Board of Health Laboratory, has probably done as much as any other American in tropical diseases."

"The responsible head of the men who have done this marvelous work—and no words at my command can express the wonder of it—is William Crawford Gorgas, Chief Sanitary Officer. As Colonel Goethals is, in a way, paterfamilias of the community, so Colonel Gorgas is the family physician. Goethals is rather aloof and authoritative. Gorgas is genial and sympathetic. They say 'he can give you liquid quinine and jolly you into thinking you like it.' Gorgas succeeded in fumigating every house in Panama City within two weeks. He did it by jollying the people—slapping the men on the shoulders, smiling at the women, and playing 'One little pig went to market, one little pig stayed at home,' on the toes of the babies. Even the Panamanians who are most unfriendly to Americans admit that Gorgas is a good fellow, and every child that knows him wants to sit on his lap. Beyond the technique of his profession Gorgas knew the Latin-American people, their manner of life and their prejudices. He knew how to make them swallow quinine and at least half believe they liked it. It was necessary to fumigate those houses, and we would have done it even if it had been necessary to call in the marines and proclaim martial law. But Gorgas, with his wonderful tact, did it without using force or in any way increasing the enmity to the Gringo. It was not only a remarkably effective sanitary accomplishment, but an exceedingly clever bit of diplomacy."

"Before a visitor has been long on the Zone he is sure to discover that there is a conflict of ideals between Gorgas and Goethals. The whole controversy—for that is what it amounts to—is, I think, one of temperament. Goethals, the practical, scrupulous administrator, makes a fetish of economy. 'Low costs' are his hobby. Gorgas is imaginative and enthusiastic. He would like to kill every mosquito on the Isthmus, and then begin on the rest of the world. He does not know, unless someone tells him, and even then does not care, whether each mosquito costs five cents or five dollars. *Dele dum est.* Goethals does not want to grant a single cent to the Sanitary Department which cannot be traced to added labor efficiency. One of the Goethals faction summed it

up: 'Why, if you let Gorgas have his way he'd spend the whole appropriation in six months.' Very likely he would. In a moment of enthusiasm he might offer a ten dollar reward for every mosquito scalp brought to his office; but no one suggests that he would put any of it in his pocket."

"On the other hand, the Gorgas faction portrays Goethals as endangering the life of our men by withholding necessary appropriations. Their own statistics, showing that the Zone is at least as healthy a place as New York city, proves that this portrayal is an exaggeration."

"And of all the marvels of this immense canal job of ours—the great engineering triumphs, the high ideal of financial honesty, the spirit of united, collective action—there is nothing which stands out more wonderful than the results accomplished by the men and ash cans under Colonel Gorgas."

#### TO ESTABLISH GRAND MILITARY DIVISIONS.

The bill H.R. 13878, introduced by Mr. Lobeck, Congressman from Nebraska, as noted in a previous issue, provides for the establishment of grand military divisions and departments in the United States, exclusive of the outlying possessions beyond the seas. The text follows:

That in accordance with Article I, Section 8, pages 12, 15 and 17, of the Constitution of the United States, giving Congress the power to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces, and to provide for calling forth the Militia, organizing, arming and disciplining them to promote the greater efficiency of the Army, and bring it into more intimate relations with the people, the President of the United States shall create permanently such military divisions, being numbered consecutively first, second, third and fourth, or designated by some appropriate name, with their headquarters located permanently in time of peace as follows: First, at the city of New York; second, at Atlanta; third, at Omaha; fourth, at San Francisco; the headquarters of the Army remaining at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia. These military divisions shall respectively embrace the following states, territories and the District of Columbia, namely:

First Military Division.—Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and Wisconsin.

Second Military Division.—Alabama, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia.

Third Military Division.—Arkansas, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana (eastern half), Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas and Wyoming.

Fourth Military Division.—Alaska, Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana (western half), Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington.

Each of the military divisions shall be subdivided into departments, the commanding officer of the department being of subordinate rank to the commanding officer of the military division in which the department is located, and under his lawful orders, as follows: First Military Division, three departments; Second Military Division, three departments; Third Military Division, four departments; Fourth Military Division, four departments.

The headquarters of each department shall be located permanently in time of peace at one of the larger cities or principal military posts within the department, exclusive of the city in which the division headquarters is located and the city of Washington, D.C., most conveniently situated in and easy of access to all parts of the department.

In times of war, rebellion and public disorder temporary military divisions and departments may be established by the President and maintained until peace and order are restored and the necessity for such divisions and departments shall cease to exist. At such times of war, rebellion and public disorder the permanent headquarters of the divisions and departments may be temporarily removed to or near the scene of disturbance.

Sec. 2. That all legislation or parts of legislation and all orders in conflict with this act are hereby repealed and declared null and void.

Sec. 3. That this act shall take effect within sixty days from its passage by Congress.

#### A BRITISH REGIMENTAL JOURNAL.

An officer of our Army who is traveling in England sends a copy of Faugh-a-Ballagh, the handsomely illustrated little quarterly which is the regimental gazette of the 87th and 89th Regiments of the British army, the Royal Irish Fusiliers. It is published at St. Lucia Barracks, Bordon Camp, Hants. It contains an account of the Aldershot command cross-country championship race, run on March 20, over a course of just over eight miles, which started near Hazeley Heath. The start was nearly all plough land, only intersected by water, meadows, fences and ditches, which made the going as far as Cove Reservoir as heavy as could be found anywhere in the neighborhood of Aldershot. Twenty-two teams of fifteen runners each competed, and of these 330 starters over 300 finished within seventeen and a half minutes of the first man home, and all except eight finished within twenty minutes. From the start Lance Corporal Wright, 4th Royal Fusiliers, the ultimate winner, went to the front, followed by Private Cook, Lieutenant Hill, Privates Lennon and Maguire, of the 87th, with two others of other regiments all more or less together. The winner's time was 51 min. 44 sec.

Our correspondent says: "Note the time, less than one hour. Fine! Three hundred and twenty-two out of 330 ran the whole eight miles. How about this sport for one of our field days?"

This (July) issue of Faugh-a-Ballagh contains a number of specimens of Irish humor, among them the following:

An officer, being absent for the day, unfortunately forgot to place his watch and money in a place of security before leaving barracks. On return a large notice pinned on to the outer door of his quarters greeted him, as follows: "Sorr! I have placed your watch and the golden sovereigns in the top right hand drawer of the chest of drawers, for safety.—Your obedient servant, P. Murphy."

A drill sergeant had been doing the "sizing" for ceremonial parades, necessitating the order, "Odd Nos. 1 pace forward, Even Nos. 1 pace step back; march!" To see that his squad was awake he changed the order suddenly to: "Squad, one pace step back, march!" An unfortunate recruit stepped forward by mistake, being now two paces in front of his comrades. "Drill sergeant: 'Ah! Private O'Donoghue! Is it inspecting the troops you'd be? You think yourself a general officer, now. The only general you'll ever be is a general nuisance. Get back wid yez.'"

Corporal of dining hall: "Beg pardon, sorr, there's one ration short. Who will I give it to?" Orderly officer: "You may keep it yourself, corporal!"

The general had seen the junior subaltern drill the battalion in quarter column for ten minutes by turning them about at each end of the square. Wishing for something a little more scientific he shouts: "Mr. Blank, I wish to see a more complicated maneuver than this!" Mr. Blank: "Bat-tal-ion! Change step!"



## CONSOLIDATED PROMOTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As to consolidated promotion "Staff" says in a recent issue: "The principal thing in favor of it seems to be that the officers of those three branches, being joined together, cannot dispute, or will not dispute, with each other as much as they have in the past. The whole thing is advocated as a measure to remove intrigues and jealousy. \* \* \* The principle of consolidation, if it were to be favored, would properly be used in the staff also."

"Come on in, brother; the water's fine!" Let's organize, consolidate, unify the entire fighting force by having one list; bracket the surgeons and supply officers and police, river and harbor improvements. Then, having promotion out of the way, the Army will be ready for organization on a real tactical basis, and be rid once for all of the hit and miss individual schemes that pull first this way and then that, and don't carry the Army ahead.

I have talked with a number of officers and find many in favor of the principle of consolidated promotion, but fearful of how it is going to affect them; and while the Cavalry favor the scheme there is decided opposition on the part of Volunteer officers who entered in 1901, so that, with Captain Baltzell, I think we may have to take the present relative rank for a starting point rather than original entry.

Let's hear from more infantrymen for and against the proposition. This is a big thing and is of great importance to the infantry, and all points of view should be presented beforehand.

CHARLES GERHARDT, Major, 10th Inf.

## CALLS IT A "PROMOTION RESERVOIR."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The claim that "consolidated promotion" would benefit the Service is but a glittering generality, no one being able to point out any specific benefit, while the injurious consequences of it upon the Army should be plain to all.

Also, it has been said that it would produce harmony and content throughout the Army. Anyone should be able to see that it would have this effect only upon those favorably affected by it, while it would have the reverse effect upon those adversely affected, who would not rest satisfied until the obnoxious measure was repealed; and thus, like a game of battledore and shuttlecock, this hateful Army game would go on, until a disgusted Congress washed its hands of the whole miserable business.

The advocates of this measure endeavor to get around the absurdity of assigning officers to branches of the Service by lot at each promotion by putting them in a "promotion reservoir" until vacancies occur in their own branch of the Service. But anyone can see that while in the "reservoir" they would be lost to their own arm and that their services would be of little value to the Government in any sense, for they would be simply marking time there until a proper vacancy occurred. Look at it. Some would be in the "reservoir" for a few weeks, some for a few months, and some for a longer time; but the length of stay in this wonderful "reservoir" would in any case be so uncertain that none could prepare himself for any staff or other detached duty. And not only would the services of all these officers be practically lost to the Government, but the expense of Army maintenance would be greatly increased, not to speak of the increased inconvenience and expense to the officers themselves. Let us say that a captain vacancy occurs in the Infantry, and that the senior officer on the so-called consolidated list is a lieutenant of Field Artillery stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco. He is, we will say, assigned to a "reservoir" position for the time being at Washington, D.C., and, in consequence, moves across the continent with his family, and after three months there moves back again to the Pacific coast in consequence of a captain vacancy occurring in one of the batteries of Field Artillery at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

It is plain to be seen that, instead of such a measure producing harmony and increased efficiency, it would throw the Army out of joint, and would bring discontent and increased expense.

X. Y. Z.

## FAVORS "SINGLE LIST" FOR MOBILE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have watched with a great deal of interest the discussion in your columns of the proposition to put all officers of the mobile Army on a single list for promotion. From a careful perusal of the arguments against the proposed scheme the following objections are deduced:

- It is without precedent.
  - It will disturb "vested rights."
  - It will take away from some officers an increased relative rank which has been gained through the accidents of legislation.
  - It provides for the transfer of officers from one branch of the mobile Army to another, and thus neutralizes the modern tendency toward specialization.
- "A" might be a valid objection if we are to content ourselves with being copyists for all time—if we are never to introduce any reforms, except such as have already been tried out and accepted by governments wholly unlike our own; and, finally, if no such precedent really existed. But this objection has been sufficiently answered by another correspondent.

As regards "b," pay, perquisites and promotion are matters to be regulated by legislation, and subject to change at the will of Congress. If Congress should decide to materially increase any one branch of the mobile Army, where would be the "vested right" (relative rank as it exists to-day), about which "Experience" is so jealous? He admits himself that he now occupies a position relatively higher than he is entitled to by length of service; but, while lamenting his own financial loss, says never a word about the loss of relative rank his brother-officers are now experiencing on his account. All of which suggests that "it makes a difference which foot the shoe pinches."

"C" is not based on equity. We of the Infantry recognize the fact that any well balanced mobile army must contain a proper proportion of cavalry and artillery—that they are necessary parts of an army. That being true, a proper conception of justice would seem to accord to all officers of the mobile Army that relative rank to which they are entitled by length of service.

It is admitted that there is more ground for the fourth objection, but it is believed that the loss of efficiency attendant upon the occasional transfer of an officer from one arm to another would pale into insignificance as compared to the benefits to be derived from the adoption of the "single list." All officers should be more or less conversant with the tactics of all arms; the control and discipline of enlisted men are the same. The chief difficulty, then, to be encountered by an

officer transferred from one arm to another would be the learning of the drill and technique of materiel. This latter can certainly be accomplished with more facility by Regular Army officers than would be the case with Volunteer officers not conversant with military affairs, a great number of whom must be brought into the Service in the event of serious trouble.

"Army" disclaims any knowledge of a sentiment against the increase of one arm of the Service without a corresponding increase of the other arms. Although the writer has not been in the Service quite as long as "Army" has, he knows that the sentiment spoken of does exist, and must be taken into consideration in the framing of legislation just so long as we have our present pernicious system of promotion. To say that captains of one arm of the Service will complacently witness their classmates made majors and lieutenant colonels of other arms is to deny that human nature still exists. The scheme to first secure a properly organized Army and then let promotion adjust itself looks well on paper, but has utterly failed to work out in practice. Those who have given the matter serious thought charge this failure to the fact that promotion is now so interwoven with the questions of organization and efficiency that it is practically impossible for any great number of officers to consider the two latter questions from a wholly unprejudiced viewpoint—impossible for the Army as a whole to come to any definite decision. Even legislators admit that they, owing to the variety of opinions held by members of the Army, cannot find out what we really do want.

If promotion is the rock on which we split—and there seems to be no doubt of it—let us drop our own personal prejudices for the common good, and evolve some scheme which will place all officers of the mobile Army on an equal footing, thus removing the friction incident to inequality of promotion.

I do not favor the transfer of officers from one branch of the Service to another if it can be prevented, except possibly in the lower grades, nor was this contemplated by the scheme which has been referred to as having emanated from Fort Leavenworth. No doubt some modification will be worked out by which this objectionable feature can at least be minimized, if not entirely overcome.

I now rank relatively ten cavalrymen and one field artilleryman who have longer commissioned service than I have. If we can dispose of the question of promotion on an equitable basis I am perfectly willing that they should take rank ahead of me, where they properly belong. The writer happens to know personally the officers who originated the scheme of the "single list," and feels sure that they are working conscientiously and unselfishly, the inferences of some to the contrary notwithstanding. The idea is one of too great importance to be passed over lightly, and I would recommend that, before condemning it, those interested give to it the same careful thought and study as have the originators.

E. J. WILLIAMS, Capt., 5th U.S. Inf.

## ANNUAL TEST FOR FIELD OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The season for the annual test for aged field officers is again approaching. I have taken four of these myself and have sixteen more staring me in the face, so am somewhat interested. For some reason the four have not been as prolific of results as might have been expected. There are cases where a field officer has done nothing, either good or bad, for three months before the ride (except to get his anatomy in shape to remain on top of his horse for three days); then has taken several months after the ride to get over the effects. He has, however, qualified. There is a suspicion among some of us members of the "mobile Army" (whatever that is) that there should be a "hereafter" for such a field officer under the immediate personal supervision of the department commander, who cannot fail to be familiar with these cases (which, by the way, are not many, but are clearly defined and unmistakable). For those who are approaching the grade of colonel, and have made the mistake of getting out of touch with their home Senators, I believe there is a lesson in this item from a Sunday paper, which reads: "A Philadelphia fat man proved that he could bite his own toe, but in doing so he dislocated his hip. Some things are not worth demonstrating."

INFANTRY INSURRECTO.

## POLISHING UP A SWISS SOLDIER.

Berne, Switzerland, Aug. 16, 1911.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I saw something on the Bahnhofplatz in Berne this morning that I think would amuse your Army readers.

There is a woman bootblack who has her station under the trees on the Platz. To her came this morning a Swiss soldier, who touched his cap politely before putting up his foot to have his boots blacked. When the little woman had polished these to his satisfaction the soldier removed his cap and handed it to her. From her capacious pockets she produced a clothes brush, wherewith she carefully brushed it. Her customer surveyed her work critically and then proceeded to unbuckle his sword belt. For this, too, the enterprising bootblack was prepared. She rubbed the leather belt with an ointment and vigorously polished first the buckle and then the scabbard till they shone. Lastly she brushed his entire uniform; whereupon, having paid and saluted, the spick and span soldier walked off. I don't doubt, to show his accouterments to his commanding officer.

L. MCQUISTON.

## THE ONLY REASON?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING POST:

SIR: The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Aug. 12, 1911, publishes the following:

"Serious consideration is being given by members of the General Staff to a plan by which promotions in the Army will be based more on efficiency reports than on examinations. \* \* \* The only objection that has been raised to such reports is that they would be apt to increase the paper work of the Army at a time when an effort is being made to decrease it. \* \* \*

The "only objection," indeed! The whole system reeks with every objection that the Great Preacher on the Mount had in mind when He gave utterance to the words of the first and second verses of chapter seven, Gospel of St. Matthew.

And what does the good old Angler say? "If thou be a severe, sour complexioned man, then I here disallow thee to be a competent judge." "Only objection," indeed! The system is on a par with the "temperamental unfitness" craze, both being in furtherance of one of the "needs" (?), announced at Kansas City not

long since, viz.: "An easy way to remove unfaithful or incompetent public servants."

May the civil service never be circumvented as have been the Articles of War!

A COLONEL OF MANY YEARS' SERVICE.

## CAVALRY ORGANIZATION.

Headquarters Eastern Division, Governors Island,

New York City, Aug. 30, 1911.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your notice of my article on "Cavalry Organization," Journal of the Military Service Institution, September-October, published in your issue of Aug. 26, the following statement, "Everybody will have a little more work to do than under the present organization, but not more than can be accomplished," seems to have caused some confusion; so I thought perhaps I might put more plainly the meaning I intended to convey.

Let me state first, however, that my plan of Cavalry organization is in the direction of greater simplicity. For instance, in the present Cavalry the troop of three officers and sixty-five men is an administrative unit. Each troop is commanded by a captain, assisted by two lieutenants. In the proposed Cavalry the squadron (two troops), six officers and 160 men, will be an administrative unit. Each squadron will be commanded by a major, assisted by a captain, and divided into four subdivisions, each under a lieutenant. In the present Cavalry there are 180 troop administrative units; in the proposed Cavalry there will be ninety squadron administrative units; certainly a great reduction. Consequently the number of officers and men required for purely administrative work will be greatly reduced, and their services made available for training the troops and increasing their efficiency. Take the case of the trumpeters: In the present Cavalry (fifteen regiments) there are 360 trumpeters; in the proposed thirty regiments there will be 180 trumpeters. This means that 180 men will be relieved from trumpet duty and available for the firing line with rifles.

In the industrial world it is believed that the workers of to-day do more work than their predecessors of former days. This is made possible by reason of better organization, improved machinery and systematic management. In short, the efficiency of the worker has been raised and his output increased. My statement, that "everybody (all ranks) would have more work to do, but not more than can be accomplished," means that, by reason of a more scientific organization, better management and methods, more work will be possible without greater effort.

CHARLES W. FENTON, Capt., 2d Cav.

## THE ARMY SHOE.

Salem, Mass., Aug. 26, 1911.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Observing an item in a recent issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL stating that a board of officers had been appointed to look into the matter of the shoes issued to men of the Army with reference to their use in marching, I think it may be well to state the experience with the Army shoe of the Militia of the state of Massachusetts, or, I should say, one company in particular. In the first place, a shoe to be worn on long hikes should properly fit the foot, which I do not think that the shoes issued do, because they are made on a straight last; and unless a man wears a heavy pair of woolen socks the foot chafes against the sides of the shoe and causes the toes and bottom of the foot to blister, which is a severe detriment to the men in marching, because when anything is the matter with a man's foot he is not in a condition to march.

If the shoes are made so that they fit the man as a marching shoe should the number of men troubled with blistered feet would be lessened, which is a good argument for a shoe made on a last different from the one the Army shoes are made on.

In my own case I found that I could not be fitted to a pair of shoes issued for marching that were the size I had been accustomed to wear, and so I had to take a pair a size larger. Whether or not this is the case with every man I cannot say, but in my company I found six out of every ten men had to wear a pair from a half a size to a whole size larger than they had been accustomed to. This may be caused by the shape of the feet, but to my mind it is a matter that requires serious investigation, for if a man's feet go back on him he is not fit for any heavy marching. Also, the arch in the shoe is made too low, so that in one week's tour of duty the arches of two men's feet dropped, causing them great suffering for a long time.

MEMBER OF THE MASS. N.G.

## PECULIARITIES OF DYNAMITE.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 26, 1911.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of Aug. 19, page 1540, appears a statement by Mr. Hiram Maxim relative to the amount of rough work dynamite sometimes may stand for without disastrous results to itself or anyone who happens to be near, and which reminds me of a very exciting few seconds' experience I had near some of the same stuff.

I was acquiring some practical knowledge of quartz mining in southeastern Alaska, north of Juneau, and on that day I was in charge of the aerial wire rope tramway sending powder up to the "Comet" mine, about a mile away.

The tramway house was perched on a side hill about 125 feet above and at right angles to a narrow gauge track, and between the two was a trestle, on which was used a light flat car handled by a wire rope leading up and back to the track, power being furnished by a "dinky" locomotive.

At the time I refer to the flat car was loaded with ten or a dozen boxes (500 lbs. or so) of No. 1 seventy per cent. giant powder (dynamite), and was coming up "handsomely." When within about ten feet of the top, and when the "dinky" was exactly at the foot of the trestle, the cable broke.

I saw it happen, but didn't see the finish, for in the few seconds before the car landed I was half way up the rest of the hill, with the tramway house and ore bins between me and the powder. I always was a good runner.

The car and powder struck the locomotive plumb center. There was powder and kindling wood around there for a week. None of it exploded.

POWDER MONKEY.



The French government has approved the application of three honor graduates of the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley, Capt. Conrad S. Babcock, 1st Cav., Capt. Henry R. Richmond, 10th Cav., and 2d Lieut. A. R. Chaffee, jr., 15th Cav., to attend the school of equitation at Saumur, France, and they will proceed as soon as possible to France to take up their course of study. This is the first time that the French government has allowed three officers from the American Army to attend this famous school. Once or twice before two officers have been admitted to the institution, but more frequently the French government has insisted that it could not take more than one student officer from this country. In the approval of the application of three officers the military authorities in France have evinced an extremely friendly feeling toward our Army, as the French government is becoming more and more exacting in granting to foreigners the privilege of instruction at Saumur. Upon their return a year hence the three officers named will be utilized as instructors in equitation at Army schools of that character in this country. Captain Richmond is at present instructor in equitation at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and Lieutenant Chaffee, now at Fort Myer, Va., is one of the officers who recently represented with credit the American Army at the great London Horse Show. The sending of American officers to France for instruction of this kind was begun soon after our Civil War in the case of two or three officers, but was not really taken up systematically until 1903, since which year our Army has had one or two officers representing it each year. The American Army officers have done well abroad, and it is only a question of time when, with improved mounts and the finished instruction developed from contact with foreign methods, they will excel in competition with officers from all over the world. There was a time when, with our immense frontier, the American nation possessed numberless natural riders, whose daily routine of duty was performed on horseback. Self-satisfied Americans like to believe that this state of affairs still exists, but with the advance in civilization throughout the great West, the advent of the bicycle and automobile, and the consequent decrease in the number of saddle horses bred throughout the country, there has been a constant deterioration in the art of equitation in the United States, until at the present time the American nation can hardly be called, as formerly, a nation of riders. More recently, however, a reaction has set in both as regards the breeding of mounts suitable for the saddle and in horseback riding as a form of recreation. Americans are taking increased interest in the subject throughout the country, as attested by the great horse shows held from time to time, the increasing popularity of polo and the fact that our officers are entering into competitions abroad with corresponding visits from European officers to our horse shows in New York and Chicago.

The entire Army of the United States is to be inoculated with the typhoid fever germ, officers and privates alike. An order was issued Aug. 28 by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, making it compulsory for every officer and enlisted man in the Army under forty-five years of age who has not had the fever or been inoculated to subject himself to the typhoid fever vaccination. Heretofore vaccination has been voluntary. Estimates compiled at the War Department show that up to the present time about 17,000 inoculations for typhoid have been made. Of the troops who were sent to the Mexican frontier nearly 12,000 had been inoculated. The total strength of the Army at present is 76,000, so there is plenty of work ahead for the surgeons. The "typhoid prophylactic," as it is called, has been prepared by Major Russell, of the Medical Corps, stationed at the Army Medical School in Washington, and will be distributed to the various forts and posts throughout the country. It is estimated that in about a month's time every officer and man in the Army will have been inoculated. Very little, if any, inconvenience as a result of the inoculation is felt by the patient. He does not lose a single day's duty nor is he compelled to take to his bed. He is watched carefully for a period of twenty days, and is then declared to be immune from the dread disease. The "prophylactic" is injected in the left arm in practically the same manner as in smallpox vaccination. The War Department is convinced of the efficacy of typhoid inoculation in wiping out this disease in the Army. During the Spanish War experiments were conducted along this line. Two divisions of the 7th Army Corps, under command of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, were encamped at Jacksonville. The sanitary conditions of the camps were exactly alike, and water for the troops was obtained from artesian wells. One division numbered 10,759 men, the other 12,801 men. None of the men or officers in the smaller division had been inoculated with the typhoid germ. As a result there were 2,693 cases of typhoid in this smaller division, resulting in 248 deaths. In the larger division a majority of the men were inoculated, and, while there was but one case of typhoid developed, there was not a single death resulting therefrom. The order for the inoculation of the troops goes into effect immediately.

The Carlisle graduates and returned students are the leaders in the change which is taking place among the more than 2,000 Cherokee Indians in North Carolina, which is resulting in rapidly severing these Indians from government guardianship and winning them to independent citizenship, according to Superintendent M. Friedman, of the Carlisle Indian School, who has just returned from an extended visit to the Cherokee reservation. Mr. Friedman states that the Cherokees who have attended Carlisle are among America's best workmen, as the Indian is not lazy, but needs to be taught how to work to the best advantage. His emancipation from "Indianism," in so far as this denotes idleness and leaning on the Government, Mr. Friedman thinks has already commenced at Cherokee. The Eastern Cherokees have sent their children mostly to the Carlisle Indian School, and the results of their training are immediately manifest. Everywhere on the reservation, he says, these returned students are taking lead in industry, sobriety and in leading their people to the good in citizenship. The Carlisle girls are mistresses of nice homes and are living up to their training. One is married to a prosperous Indian merchant, who has a model home. It is rumored that another who has just returned from Carlisle will marry one of the Government's Indian employees, who graduated from Carlisle last year. Mr. Friedman points with pride to the results on the Cherokee reservation, and is optimistic about the early assimilation of these red men as citizens. Many

of them are already beginning to pay taxes. Each year sees them more independent of the Federal Government.

In the national shooting contests at Camp Perry, Ohio, which ended this week, the Navy made the top score in two out of the four matches, the Marines made one top score and the National Guard one. Other representatives of the Regular Services and National Guard were also among the prize-winners. The results of the matches will be found on page 16 of this issue. Acting Secretary of the Navy Winthrop has written to Capt. Douglas C. McDougal, U.S.M.C., in command of the Marine Corps Rifle Team at Camp Perry, congratulating him and the Marine Corps Rifle Team upon the success of the team in winning the National Team Match at Camp Perry, Ohio, this year. He also wrote a letter of congratulations to Corpl. Calvin A. Lloyd, U.S.M.C., of the Marine Corps Rifle Team, upon winning the President's Match for the year 1911 at Camp Perry. The Navy Department has sent a commendatory letter to Lieut. I. F. Dortch, U.S.N., captain of the Navy Rifle Team, which won the United Service Rifle Match at Camp Perry, Ohio, and which will receive the handsome trophy awarded to the winner and presented by Colonel Thompson, as noted elsewhere.

Inspired by the belief that the military men of the nation should take an organized part in the instruction of the people in the value of military preparedness, officers of the Army and National Guard in attendance upon the rifle matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, held a mass meeting on Aug. 29 to form a national society. Representatives from nearly every state were present, making it the largest gathering of Regular and Militia officers held this year. The organization formed was called the National Defense and Peace League. The stated purpose of the League is to conduct a propaganda throughout the country in order to acquaint the people with their lack of preparedness in case of war, and to urge them to make such preparation for defense as will prevent the sending of untrained youth to war, and by adequate preparedness prevent war itself. The following trustees were elected: Lieut. Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A., retired, Brig. Gen. R. K. Evans, U.S.A., Lieut. Col. William Libby, of New Jersey; Adjutant Gen. J. C. R. Foster, of Florida; Col. Wilder P. Metcalf, of Kansas; Brig. Gen. Robert Wankowski, of California; Adjutant Gen. G. W. Pearson, of Massachusetts; Adjutant Gen. William E. Finzer, of Oregon; Col. Edward T. Miller, of Ohio. Other persons or societies with similar purposes would do well to consider the advisability of coming together and organizing one large body, through which the objects sought could more effectively be worked for. The fundamental idea behind this society is sound, namely, that the American people are in need of instruction along the lines of military preparedness, and that lack of military efficiency is likely to send into a war a host of untrained young men, who will be easy targets for disease, as well as the bullets of the enemy.

The Atlantic Fleet was to begin its competitive firing Sept. 1, and but two ships will fire competitively each day. This will extend the practice from twelve to fifteen days. In the afternoons and evenings of each day the experimental and night firing will take place. By stretching the firing over a period of ten or fifteen days there will be no doubt that rough weather will be encountered during a part of that period. The Department has extended the firing over this period of about two weeks because it is very desirable that the ships should do their work in heavy weather and when rain, mist and fog make the problems more difficult. As a result the fleet will be experienced in firing in any weather that may be encountered in action. The smooth water methods of training and firing have been abolished, and officers and crews are now required to do their training under difficult conditions in the open sea. The elementary practice has been done away with, and two battle practices will now be held yearly. The conditions laid down for this year's competitive firing are as difficult as it is possible to make them, and there will be no firing at ranges under 9,000 yards. A great deal of work has been done with firing the torpedoes in the open sea from battleships, destroyers and submarines, and the results obtained are far above expectations. The officers of the fleet are deeply interested in torpedo firing, and also in the experimental work in connection with repelling night attacks of torpedo vessels and submarines and experiments with aeroplane kites.

It would be interesting to know how retired officers will greet the suggestion of Major Gen. F. D. Grant in his annual report, briefed in another part of this issue, relative to the utilizing of the services of officers not on the active list for Q.M. and commissary duties. On this subject General Grant says: "In order to carry on field training of the mobile troops a quartermaster and commissary officer should be assigned to every large military post who is not required to do duty in the field. Frequent changes in quartermasters, where there are expensive plants, is a cause of great loss to the Government, especially where young and inexperienced officers are called upon to perform this duty. A number of officers on the retired list of the Army are capable of doing quartermaster and commissary duty, relieving officers on the active list, whose services should be made available for duty with troops, either under instruction or for field work." In our issue of Feb. 4 last we printed the protest of a retired officer against the proposed Section 3 of Senate bill 8129, providing for extra officers. This section authorized the Secretary of War to assign retired officers to certain active duties, such as recruiting, etc., not involving service with troops, and permitting the mustering out of the Service of any officer refusing to do such duty. This provision did not pass, but it lived long enough to agitate the retired list greatly.

Speaking of recent Congressional investigations Arms and the Man says: "No harm can be done by investigating affairs where no wrong has taken place if the investigation is an honest one and conducted with fairness. The Democrats seem to have been doing a great deal of investigating, however, without finding much wrong. An example is the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department, which has abandoned its purpose after six meetings. Various witnesses were heard during the different sessions of the committee, many of whom were, as is usual in such cases, dismissed and therefore disgruntled former employees. Nothing was found which

even remotely suggested a possibility of dishonesty, graft or mismanagement. It should be a source of pride to us, as it is an object of wonder to the men of many other nations, that officers of our military services are so rarely approachable on the side of money interest. Our American officers are clean and honorable gentlemen, who do not expect to have their 'palms greased' before they find themselves able to transact public business. This is a statement quite as equally and genuinely true of officers of the Army as it is of officers of the Navy."

It is understood that the Navy Department will shortly adopt a recommendation of the Vreeland efficiency board providing for planning departments at all the navy yards. These departments will consist of an officer from each of the bureaus. It will be the duty of the officers of these planning departments to direct the assembling of materials and the distribution of the work among the various shops of the navy yards. After any work has been authorized it will all be laid out by the planning department, and each bureau and shop will be called on to do the part which will be assigned to it. Although announcement has not been made as to the character of the duties of these boards, from what can be learned it appears that they will be a sort of board of managers for the yards.

It has been decided to assign colonels to the commands of the five most important recruiting barracks. Two of these officers will be selected from the Cavalry, two from the Infantry and one from the Field Artillery. On account of shortage in recruits for the Army the War Department intends to take special care in detailing officers to this service. Reports from the Philippines indicate that there has been a recent decrease in the strength of some of the organizations there. A special effort will be made to recruit the Philippine regiments up to the authorized strength. The recruiting depots to which colonels will be assigned are Jefferson Barracks, Columbus, Fort McDowell, Fort Logan and Fort Slocum.

"Multiplex Telephony and Telegraphy by Means of Electric Waves Guided by Wires" is the title of a brochure by Major George O. Squier, Signal Corps, U.S.A., which has been issued by the War Department for the information of the Army and the National Guard. Illustrations, diagrams and tables add value to the text, which has been prepared with the care and precision of statement for which the author is noted. The appendix contains copies of the various applications for letters patent made by Major Squier. It was this invention that he refused to profit personally by and turned over to the Army without compensation.

Two Englishmen and a Dane, who for several days had been motor boating in the neighborhood of Kiel, Germany, were arrested Aug. 29 by the harbor police on suspicion of spying. The men asseverated their complete innocence of the charge, and after undergoing a searching examination at the hands of the authorities were released from custody. Upon being examined the Englishmen said they were respectively a professor and a teacher of a high school, one of them also being the commander of a company of Boy Scouts. The Dane said he was the owner of the motor boat.

A correspondent suggests that in the interest of the non-commissioned officers of the Staff Corps, and especially the sergeants, first class, of the Hospital Corps, the War Department should publish frequently a list of these grades, giving present rank, station and number in service. This would keep the non-commissioned personnel better posted as to whereabouts and the changes incident to promotion and transfers. Such a list would be especially appreciated at present, as the maneuvers and abandonment of posts render old lists almost useless.

After a consultation with the Secretary of State, Secretary of War Stimson has approved the recommendation of the commanding general, Department of Texas, relative to wholly withdrawing the restrictions previously imposed upon officers and enlisted men of the Army with respect to making short trips into the neighboring country of Mexico. These restrictions have, during the recent insurrection, been gradually withdrawn, but up to the present time have been adhered to in certain sections, notably the international boundary line in the vicinity of El Paso.

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps, U.S.A., have been detailed to report to the commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet in Hampton Roads Sept. 1, for the purpose of witnessing the regular battle practice of the vessels of that fleet off the Capes of the Chesapeake: Major Alston Hamilton and Capt. Harrison Hall, William F. Hase, John O. Steger, Harry T. Matthews, Jay P. Hopkins and Offner Hope.

It has been decided to give officers of the Medical Reserve Corps of the Army six months' notice before they are relieved of active duty. There has been considerable complaint from Medical Reserve Corps officers because they were relieved from active duty on short notice. They insist that they should be given an opportunity to arrange their affairs before they are compelled to engage in private business.

The United States has increased its possessions by the purchase of four islands in the Pacific. The islands are Flamenco, Culebra, Naos and Perico. The negotiations, conducted through the Isthmian Canal Commission, have extended over a period of three years. They lie in Panama Bay, and were the joint property of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Panama Railroad.

Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, U.S.N., director of target practice, who arrived at Washington from the Atlantic Fleet Sept. 1 to confer with Acting Secretary Winthrop, declared that the U.S.S. Panther was in no serious danger during target practice by the Delaware. The nearest shot to the Panther from the Delaware was 1,000 yards. From other vessels of the fleet it appeared that the Panther was in danger.

It seems to be finally settled that there will be no rifle shooting contest for the Palma Trophy this year.



## PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

First Lieut. Dwight B. Lawton, 16th U.S. Inf., who is to be retired the latter part of October for disability incident to the Service, and has been granted leave until Oct. 25, was born in Massachusetts Oct. 15, 1875. He entered the Army as a private in the 12th Infantry June 18, 1898, and rose to the rank of sergeant major. He was appointed second lieutenant, 30th Infantry, Feb. 2, 1901, and was promoted first lieutenant, 16th Infantry, May 25, 1906.

Col. Edward T. Brown, Field Art., who, upon his own application, will be retired from active service on Nov. 30, 1911, after more than forty-two years' service, was born in Maine June 7, 1849. He is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1873, and was assigned as a second lieutenant to the 5th Artillery. He served at various posts in the East and South and on the Pacific coast, and was awarded a gold medal by the U.S. Life-saving Service for his meritorious conduct in saving life on the occasion of the sinking of the U.S. tug *Resolute* in Boston Harbor during the night of Jan. 3, 1900. The *Resolute* was sunk in Boston Harbor by collision with another tug called the *Swatara*. Two of the passengers on the *Resolute* were a very stout lady, weighing over 200 pounds, and Captain (now Colonel) Brown. She promptly proceeded to drown, but was rescued, with extraordinary difficulty, by Captain Brown, who managed to hold her up until another boat came along and took them aboard. His present post of duty is Fort Riley, Kas., and about Sept. 25 next he will proceed to his home to await retirement, having been granted leave to date from Sept. 25 to Nov. 30.

Col. Sydney W. Taylor, 2d U.S. Field Art., who will retire from active service Sept. 6, 1911, upon his own application, after forty-four years' service, was born in the District of Columbia May 21, 1849. He was appointed in the Army second lieutenant, 4th Artillery, Sept. 3, 1867, and took part in the Modoc War of 1873. For gallant and meritorious conduct in the campaign against the Modocs he received the brevet of captain. He remained with the 4th Artillery until promoted major, Artillery Corps, Feb. 28, 1901, and was detailed the same day for duty in the Adjutant General's Department. He was promoted lieutenant colonel in the Artillery Corps July 31, 1903, and was detailed for duty in the Adjutant General's Department Aug. 14 of the latter year. He was promoted colonel June 20, 1905, and was assigned to command the 2d Field Artillery June 6, 1907. He is a graduate of the Artillery School, class of 1871, and was last on duty at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Chief Carpenter John W. Burnham, U.S.N., who was placed on the retired list on Sept. 1, 1911, is a native of Massachusetts, and was appointed a carpenter March 24, 1880. He was commissioned chief carpenter, to rank with, but after, ensign, March 3, 1899. He was last on duty at Philadelphia.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Katherine Kauffman, daughter of Lieut. Col. A. B. Kauffman, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Kauffman, of Webster Groves, Mo., and Lieut. Reuben C. Taylor, 10th U.S. Inf., stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., have chosen Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1911, as their wedding day. The nuptials will be solemnized at the Immanuel Church, Webster Groves, and will be a military function. Miss Adele Fountain, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. S. M. Fountain, U.S.A., formerly stationed at Jefferson Barracks, will attend Miss Kauffman as maid of honor, and Lieutenant Taylor will have one of his fellow-officers as groomsmen.

The engagement is announced of Miss Miriam Louise Bicknell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harry Bicknell, Boston, to Lieut. Allen Kimberly, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., of Fort Monroe, Va.

Paym. Clerk Albert S. Brent, U.S.N., and Miss Muriel Grace Gammeter were married at Seattle, Wash., Aug. 1, 1911.

We briefly mentioned in our last issue, page 1572, the wedding of Miss Adelaide Lewis Warren, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Charles Greenough Mortimer, 3d U.S. Field Art., to Lieut. John Jennings Kingman, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., which was solemnized Tuesday evening, Aug. 22, 1911, at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in San Antonio, Texas. The wedding was one of unusual interest in San Antonio, and we give below details concerning it. For the occasion the church was decorated in white and green motif, with a white canvas stretched through the aisle and over the chancel arch. Tall palms made a green background around the side walls and feathery ferns outlined the chancel arch. Before eight o'clock the church was filled with friends and relatives of the bride and bridegroom, the last four pews having been reserved for Battery C of the 3d U.S. Artillery, with which Captain Mortimer has been for the past seven years. Prior to the bridal entrance the 3d Field Artillery band played "The Evening Star." The wedding march from "Lohengrin" announced the coming of the bridal party. Capt. Ernest D. Peek and Lieut. Virgil L. Peterson, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., acted as ushers and led the way. They were followed by little Miss Ann Boyd, who wore a dainty white lingerie frock over white, with tulle trimmed hat, and carried a basket of white roses. Mrs. Clarence Northrup Jones, wife of Captain Jones, 3d U.S. Field Art., was matron of honor. She wore her own wedding gown of white satin, trimmed in handsome lace, and held an arm bouquet of pink roses. The bride entered with Captain Mortimer. Her gown was white chiffon over chiffon satin, with deep silk embroidered lace on bodice and skirt, and real lace around the square-cut low neck. A long train fell from a broad plente effect at the back of the short waist. Her tulle veil was wreathed in orange blossoms, and her jewels were a chain and sunburst of amethysts, pearls and diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom's parents, Col. and Mrs. D. C. Kingman, and an amethyst and diamond ring, the bridegroom's gift. She carried a shower of white roses and lilies of the valley. She was met at the chancel steps by the bridegroom and his best man, his brother, Lieut. Frederick E. Kingman, Coast Art., U.S.A., of Fort Crockett. Chaplain John A. Mills, 3d U.S. Cav., read the service of the Episcopal Church. The march from "Tannhäuser" was given as the party left the church. A large reception was held at the residence of Capt. and Mrs. Mortimer in the Artillery post. The guests were received by the host and hostess and Lieutenant Kingman on the wide porch, which was screened in with growing vines and bordered in palms. Mrs. Mortimer wore a black embroidered net robe over white satin, trimmed in touches of pink, with a gold cord encircling the high waist line. After the guests had extended congratulations they wandered about the spacious lawn, which was illuminated for the occasion.

Tables of cut flowers and pot plants were scattered over the grounds. The Artillery band played throughout the entire evening. A flower-trimmed punch bowl stood in one corner of the gallery, and the heart-shaped wedding cake in another. Mrs. Earl Boyd presided at the bowl and the cake was cut by the bride. A salad and an ice were passed. About 200 guests were present. Lieut. and Mrs. Kingman left on a night train for the City of Mexico, after which they will be stationed at Louisville, Ky. The bride's traveling suit was of gray and green two-toned English cloth. She wore a black hat trimmed in green. The bride is popular in both Army and town circles, having resided at San Antonio a number of years. Among the many handsome presents displayed in the library was a silver service presented to the bride by Battery C of the 3d U.S. Field Artillery.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Thrasher, of Knoxville, Tenn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Maude Pryce, to Capt. James Eveleth Wilson, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

The marriage of Miss Frances M. Messmore, of Columbus, Ohio, and Lieut. Fred L. Walker, 13th U.S. Inf., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., was celebrated at Kansas City, Mo., Saturday evening, Aug. 19, 1911. After a short honeymoon Lieut. and Mrs. Walker will be at home at Fort Leavenworth. Later Mrs. Walker will go to Columbus, Ohio, previous to sailing to the Philippines in October.

The wedding of Miss Marion Marguerite La Tourette and Paym. Edward Stuart Stalnaker, U.S.N., will take place in October at the bride's residence in Oak lane, Philadelphia, Pa. They will reside next winter in Boston. Miss La Tourette, who is the daughter of Mrs. Clinton Moore La Tourette, and who has been visiting Mrs. Philip E. Adamson, of Queen Lane Manor, at her summer home in Cape May, has returned to her Chelsea cottage on Iowa avenue, Washington, D.C.

The marriage is announced of Miss Miriam Gratz Crosby, daughter of Mrs. Pierce Crosby, of Washington, D.C., and the late Rear Admiral Crosby, U.S.N., to Dr. Charles Wyche, of St. Louis. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's brother, Pierce Crosby, jr., in West Line, Mo.

Ensign Weyman P. Beeher, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. West Virginia on the Pacific coast, and Miss Irene Deyon, of Tuolumne, Cal., were married at Sonoma, Cal., Aug. 21, 1911.

The engagement was recently announced in London of Miss Marion Blake, of Washington, D.C., to Ensign Preston Breckenridge Haines, U.S.N., attached to the U.S. torpedo boat *Tripp*. Miss Blake, who has spent many years abroad with her aunt, Mrs. Charles B. Gray, of London, was educated in Paris and London. The marriage is to take place in the autumn.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Gen. Rudolph Emanuel Gunner, aged seventy-eight years, one of the most prominent citizens of Dallas, Texas, and father of Lieut. Edwin Gunner, 17th U.S. Inf., and of Mrs. Clifford Bluemel, wife of Lieutenant Bluemel, 24th U.S. Inf., died at Dallas Aug. 24, 1911. He was at one time member of Maximilian's staff, governor of the royal palace of Chapultepec and trusted friend of Maximilian. General Gunner was born in Zicin, Austria, Dec. 15, 1833, the eldest son of nineteen children. His father was a wealthy business man and was twice elected mayor of the city in which he resided, and was a member of the Austrian Landtag. He was educated in the Naval Academy of Venice, and in 1851 entered the Austrian navy as naval cadet on board the frigate *Venus*. During the Crimean war he was in Constantinople, and in 1855 was in Egypt with the late King Leopold III. In 1857 he started on a two years' cruise on the frigate *Caroline* on the west coast of Africa, and in 1858-59 was with Archduke Maximilian in the Orient. After the battle of Solferino Maximilian took up his residence in Miramar, and General Gunner also resided there as his aid, accompanying him in 1863 to England, Belgium and Paris, France, where the acceptance of the Mexican Empire was made. When Maximilian accepted the crown of Mexico, April 10, 1864, General Gunner was created director of the Grand Chancery and colonel in the Guard Palatina, being afterward nominated Chamberlain and charged with the *Tendencia de la Casa Imperial*. He accompanied Empress Charlotte to Yucatan in 1865, and was sent to England in 1866 on important official business. Upon his return to Mexico Maximilian began his movement from Orizaba to Queretaro, and sent General Gunner to assume command of the imperial yacht *Undine*, destined to take Maximilian to Europe if he should abdicate the throne. Maximilian was shot at Queretaro June 19, 1867, and General Gunner returned to Miramar with the yacht *Undine* and re-entered the Austrian navy. In 1875 he settled at Teplitz, Austria, which was greatly damaged by a catastrophe in the coal mines. He went to San Antonio in 1885, and set up in the newspaper and book business, which he conducted for many years. He was a thirty-third degree Mason, and his remains were interred with Masonic honors Aug. 26. General Gunner is survived by his widow and nine children—Augusta Gunner, Matt Gunner, Mrs. Henry Eidt and Mrs. Gramhky, of Dallas; Rudolph Gunner, South America; Lieut. Edwin Gunner, U.S.A.; Herbert Gunner, Chicago; Mrs. Clifford Bluemel, Madison Barracks, N.Y.; Mrs. Wilhelmina Ott, Austria.

Lisabeth Almy Parker, widow of Capt. Montgomery D. Parker, 8th Inf., U.S.A., passed away in Princeton, Ill., Aug. 12, 1911.

Thomas Floyd Henry, son of the late Gen. Guy V. Henry, U.S.A., and Frances Wharton Henry, and brother of Capt. Guy V. Henry, U.S.A., died in the Orthopaedic Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 27, 1911.

That the late Lieut. William A. Whittier, of the U.S.R.C.S., attached to the cutter *Androscoquin*, who was murdered in the North End of Boston on the night of Aug. 19, "came to his death as a result of a blow or blows delivered from behind, without warning, by some person or persons unknown," is the substance of the report of the official board of inquiry, composed of officers of the Revenue Service. The report has been approved by the Treasury Department. The board also finds that Lieutenant Whittier and his three companions "were walking in a quiet and decorous manner, and were not offensive to any person."

Col. Thomas V. Kessler, father of Mrs. G. H. McManus, wife of Major G. H. McManus, Coast Art., U.S.A., died at Pensacola, Fla., Aug. 23, 1911.

Dr. Theophilus Steele, father of Capt. Theophilus B. Steele, Coast Art., U.S.A., and who was in the Confederate Service during the Civil War, died at the home of his daughter, at Bellmore, L.I., Aug. 23, 1911, aged seventy-seven years. He was born in Fayette county,

Kentucky, and after attending the university of his state went to Leipzig to do post-graduate work. He joined the Confederate forces in 1861 under General Morgan. He was captured four times. He rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel, and succeeded his leader when that officer was captured. After the Civil War he practiced medicine for twenty years.

Louis McLane Hamilton, formerly first lieutenant, 14th U.S. Inf., son of Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, of New York city, died in Paris, France, Aug. 30, 1911. He was a grandson of Alexander Hamilton and served in the Spanish War as a second lieutenant in the 6th U.S. Volunteer Infantry from January until March, 1899, and in October of that year was appointed a second lieutenant in the 14th U.S. Infantry. He was promoted to first lieutenant in 1901, and went with his regiment to China in 1900 and also saw service in the Philippines. In February, 1906, he resigned from the Army. Since then he spent most of his time abroad.

## PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Lieut. James Hamilton, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Hamilton are at the Chalfonte, Atlantic City, N.J.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. Cleveland C. Lansing, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., at St. Paul, Minn., recently.

Col. Joseph H. Dorst, U.S.A., accompanied by his son, J. A. Dorst, of West Point, is stopping at the Wolcott, New York city.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles F. Craig, U.S.A., and family have returned to Washington from Clifton Farm, Warrenton, Va., where they spent the month of August.

Pay Dir. Charles N. Littlefield, U.S.N., and Pay Dir. R. T. M. Ball, U.S.N., of Baltimore, were on Aug. 28 the guests of Pay Dir. Leeds C. Kerr at his home on Kay street, Newport, R.I. Pay Director Littlefield was in Newport from the West on an automobile trip.

Mrs. Cora Isabel Abraham Westcott has obtained a divorce from Capt. Charles T. Westcott, jr., U.S.M.C., at Reno, Nev. Mrs. Westcott, in her application for divorce, says a despatch to the New York Herald, alleges that her husband drank to excess and frequently gambled away his pay.

According to a report received at central police station at Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 26, from Gen. H. G. Otis, U.S.V., an attempt to frighten him into paying \$10,000 under penalty of being shot or his home destroyed by dynamite was made by some unidentified person, apparently a crank, who communicated his alleged threat by telephone.

Majors Alston Hamilton and Frank K. Fergusson, Capt. Harrison Hall, John R. Procter, William F. Hase, Charles E. Kilbourne, John O. Steger and Offner Hope, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., reported for duty on vessels of the Atlantic Fleet in Hampton Roads Aug. 27, to witness the experimental firing against the San Marcos in Chesapeake Bay on Aug. 28.

The friends of Mr. J. M. Chenal at home and abroad, who is well known as an instructor of French at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., will be pleased to learn that the French government has conferred upon him the title of "Officer of Academy," for twenty years of successful teaching in France and the United States.

Lieut. Stanley M. Rumbough, 15th U.S. Cav., has resigned from the Army, says the Washington Star, to accept a position abroad. His engagement to Miss Colgate, of New York, was announced some time since, and the marriage will take place in September. Lieutenant Rumbough is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1909, and is a native of Texas.

Rear Admiral Raymond Perry Rodgers, U.S.N., and Mrs. Rodgers gave a dinner for Captain Goethe and other officers of the German cruiser *Bremen* at the Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., Aug. 29. Comdr. P. W. Hourigan, U.S.N., commanding officer of the station, and Mrs. Hourigan gave a luncheon for them Aug. 30. Mrs. Hourigan also gave a tea at the station for the German officers on Aug. 29.

Capt. and Mrs. Louis Meredith Nuttman entertained at dinner on Aug. 24 for Col. and Mrs. William Lassiter, who have recently come to Fort Crook, where Colonel Lassiter commands the 4th Infantry. The other invited guests were Major and Mrs. Atkinson, Major and Mrs. Dale, Chaplain and Mrs. Chenoweth, Captain Martin, Captain Butler and Miss Butler, Major Harry C. Hale and Mr. and Mrs. Guion and Miss Curtis, of Omaha.

Major George Le R. Irwin, U.S.A., now on duty in the office of the Quartermaster General, War Department, has been ordered to Havana for the purpose of supervising the preparation and shipment to the United States of such remains as may be removed from the wreck of the old battleship *Maine*. He will relieve Capt. James D. Tilford, who has been ordered to Washington for duty. Interment in the Arlington National Cemetery will be given all bodies recovered from the *Maine*.

Capt. J. D. Reams, U.S.A., of the Presidio of San Francisco, Mrs. Reams, Miss Cook, sister of Lieutenant Cook, U.S.A., of Fort Alcatraz, and Miss Madeleine Carlin, of Vallejo, Cal., were the guests of a delightful dinner party given by the officers of the U.S.S. *Maryland* Thursday evening, Aug. 17, 1911, at Mare Island, Cal. After the dinner the entire party attended the navy yard hop. Captain Reams returned to the Presidio the next morning, while Mrs. Reams and Miss Cook remained in Vallejo as week-end guests of Miss Carlin.

"Major George O. Cress, of the 10th U.S. Cav.," says the Burlington Free Press and Times, "has just reported for duty to Fort Ethan Allen. In July, 1880, he was appointed a cadet to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, and upon graduation was assigned as second lieutenant to the 7th Cavalry, later being promoted first lieutenant in the 8th Cavalry, and afterward transferred to the 4th Cavalry. In July, 1899, he was promoted to the rank of captain, and on March 3 last was made major and assigned to the 10th Cavalry. An accomplished officer and charming gentleman, Major Cress will receive a hearty welcome to Burlington and to Vermont."

Collector of the Port Stratton at San Francisco, Cal., on Aug. 29, decided that Mrs. James H. Bull, wife of Commodore Bull, U.S.N., retired, will have to pay full duty upon fifteen trunks with which she and her daughter, Miss Marjorie Bull, returned from the coronation. This duty will amount to several thousand dollars. Miss Marjorie while in London was presented at the court of King George. Her many gowns, with accessories, filled several of the fifteen trunks that are being held by the customs officers. Upon her arrival in New York Mrs. Bull claimed that by three years' residence abroad she had acquired a residence in Europe, and therefore was entitled to have personal baggage entered free of duty. At San Francisco the custom house officials held that she was entitled to only \$100 exemption.



Miss Janette Allen, daughter of Gen. Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., is spending several weeks at Chelsea, N.J.

Pay Dir. Richard T. M. Ball, U.S.N., and Mrs. Ball are spending several months at Spring Lake, N.J.

Capt. William P. Jackson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Jackson are among the guests at Haddon Hall, Atlantic City.

Mrs. Terry, widow of Rear Admiral Silas Terry, U.S.N., is among the recent arrivals at Atlantic City.

Col. Spencer Cosby, U.S.A., and Mrs. Cosby are guests of Mrs. J. Frederick Schenck at her residence at Lenox, Mass.

Naval Constr. John W. Woodruff, U.S.N., and Mrs. Woodruff arrived at the Sweet Chalybeate Springs, Va., on Aug. 19.

Mrs. Smith, wife of Capt. W. S. Smith, U.S.N., and her daughter, Miss Margaret Smith, are guests at Haddon Hall, Atlantic City.

Rear Admiral Thomas H. Stevens, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Stevens were registered at the Hotel Gotham, in New York city, during the past week.

Asst. Surg. Sankey Bacon, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bacon have recently arrived at Port Royal, S.C., where Dr. Bacon will be on duty at the Naval Hospital.

Mrs. Thomas Washington, wife of Commander Washington, U.S.N., has been spending the past two months visiting at her former home in Morrow, Ohio.

Engr.-in-Chief Hutch I. Cone, U.S.N., and Mrs. Cone have returned to their residence, 2122 Leroy place, Washington, D.C., after a stay at Lake George, N.Y.

Capt. Roy C. Smith, U.S.N., has joined his family at Jamestown, R.I., where they are spending several months before returning to their residence in Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Col. Guy L. Edie, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Edie and children are visiting in San Francisco before sailing for the Philippines, where Colonel Edie goes for duty.

Mrs. Richardson Clover, wife of Rear Admiral Clover, U.S.N., retired, was hostess at a luncheon of twenty-two covers at the Swimming Club at Bar Harbor, Me., on Monday, Aug. 21.

Miss Esther Denny, daughter of Col. Frank L. Denny, U.S.M.C., is spending several months at Walden, Applegate, Cal., before joining her father at his station at San Francisco.

Miss Alice Goodwin, daughter of the late Capt. Walton Goodwin, U.S.N., is spending a month with Mrs. Robert Henderson, wife of Lieut. R. Henderson, U.S.N., at her cottage at Roque Bluffs, Me.

Lieut. Col. David Stanley, Q.M.D., left Washington Aug. 29 for West Springfield, N.H., where he will spend a few weeks' vacation. During his absence Major W. E. Horton, Q.M.D., will have charge of the transport service.

Mrs. Frank H. Brumby, wife of Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Brumby, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. New Hampshire, and her two children, who have spent the past two months at Provincetown, Mass., left there on Aug. 22 for Willoughby Beach, Va., where they will be located at the Greenwood Cottage until the fall.

Rear Admiral Edwin C. Pendleton, U.S.N., retired, and Med. Insp. Francis S. Nash, U.S.N., have recently been made honorary members of the Chelsea Yacht Club, which opened its new clubhouse during the past week. Admiral Pendleton and Dr. Nash are spending the season at Chelsea, which is rapidly becoming a rendezvous for Service people during the summer months.

Mrs. Howard R. Smalley, wife of Lieutenant Smalley, 8th U.S. Cav., went last week to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Novington, of Bay City, Mich., who sail in September to spend a year touring England and the Continent. Mrs. Smalley will accompany them to New York, and then return to Fort Leavenworth, where Lieutenant Smalley is attending the Signal School.

Lieut. S. A. Campbell's sister, Mrs. M. N. Cleveland, of San Francisco, has arrived at Vancouver Barracks, in response to an urgent telegram. Mrs. Campbell is slowly recovering from nervous prostration, caused over the condition of her sister, Miss Elsa Gunther, who was thrown from a horse a few weeks ago and seriously injured. Her skull was badly fractured, and she has been in a very critical condition. She is now also improving.

Justice Scudder, in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, on Aug. 25, granted to former Capt. Peter C. Hains, jr., an interlocutory decree of divorce from Claudia Libbey Hains. The case was not defended. Neither the plaintiff nor the defendant appeared in court. T. Jenkins Hains, brother of Peter C. Hains, was the chief witness. The custody of the Hains children goes to the father. They are now in care of General Hains in Washington, D.C. The petition for clemency in the case of former Captain Hains, which was sent to Governor Dix, of New York state, was drawn up by Aaron Bearman, an attorney of Brooklyn, N.Y., who is employed to work on the petition and who is well known to many officers of the Coast Artillery. A recent paragraph made it appear that Mr. Bearman was one of the jurors who have joined in signing the petition.

"In connection with the retirement of Col. Robert H. Patterson, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., says the Boston Globe, 'the officers of the National Guard of this state, especially those of the Coast Artillery, will keenly feel his loss, for there has never been a greater supporter of the work of the M.V.M. Coast Artillery Corps than Colonel Patterson. He has worked hard to help Colonel Lombard and his officers and men in perfecting them in the science of Coast Artillery work, and to the many advantages Colonel Patterson and his officers placed at their disposal, combined with the hard work of the officers and men of the corps, is due a great part of its efficiency. Colonel Patterson since his connection with the Boston Artillery District has made a host of friends, and to give him a royal send-off a hustling committee of the C.A.C., M.V.M., are preparing to give him a dinner at the Point Shirley Club on Sept. 23. It is the plan of the committee to include in the list of the dinner party all officers of the National Guard who desire to be present and assist in the evening's testimonial. Officers desiring to attend will communicate with Capt. Frederic L. Woods, C.A.C., at the south armory, Boston.' Col. Walter E. Lombard, commanding the Coast Artillery Corps of Massachusetts, in an order to his command, dated Boston, Aug. 25, relative to the coming retirement of Col. Robert H. Patterson, U.S.A., says: 'The commanding officer regrets to announce that our district commander, Colonel Patterson, will soon retire from the Service, and has already been ordered to his home. Colonel Patterson has been a good friend to this organization and every officer and man in it, and for this reason he should not be permitted to leave us without taking with him a token of our love and esteem. A farewell dinner to Colonel Patterson will be given, and every officer in the corps should take this opportunity to show the high regard we have for one of the best friends the organization has ever had.'

Brig. Gen. E. H. Crowder, U.S.A., was in Boston, Mass., this week, attending the convention of the American Bar Association.

A daughter, Rebecca, was born to the wife of Lieut. James L. Robinson, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Wayne, Mich., on Aug. 18, 1911.

Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A., was elected president of the 19th Massachusetts Veteran Association at Salem, Mass., Aug. 26.

A daughter, Frederica Wesson Barber, was born to the wife of Paymr. Stewart E. Barber, U.S.N., at Chevy Chase, Md., Aug. 13, 1911.

Lieut. Comdr. Irwin F. Landis, U.S.N., who has been on sick leave in Kansas City, Mo., has been assigned to duty as senior engineer officer on the U.S.S. Colorado.

P.A. Paymr. Horace B. Worden, U.S.N., has been ordered before the retirement board. If he is retired there will then be two vacancies in the Navy Pay Corps.

Lieut. Robert Henderson, U.S.N., has returned to Washington, D.C., after a short leave in Maine. Mrs. Henderson will remain at their cottage at Roque Bluffs, Me., until late in September.

Lieut. Harry S. Grier, Inf., U.S.A., is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Grier, at Worthside, Pittsburgh, Pa., with his wife and two children, en route from West Point to Fort Sam Houston.

Major Edward Lloyd, U.S.A., and family have returned to their home, 2604 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D.C., after having enjoyed their vacation at Atlantic City, N.J., for the past few weeks.

Lieut. Col. K. Inouye, Military Attaché to the Japanese Embassy, left Washington, D.C., Aug. 26, for Canada and New England to spend the remainder of the summer, and will return the end of September.

Paymr. John W. Morse, U.S.N., attached to the Georgia, who has been surveyed by a medical board, has been granted a two months' leave to recover from his illness. The officer is suffering from a nervous breakdown.

Paymr. Gen. Thomas J. Cowie, U.S.N., returned to Washington from Hot Springs, Va., Aug. 29, where Mrs. Cowie is taking treatment. Mrs. Cowie is gradually improving at the resort, and will remain there for an indefinite period.

Capt. H. M. Hodges, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hodges, who were in London for the coronation, and later made a round of visits in England, are now staying in Folkestone until Sept. 1, when they go to Ostend for a fortnight before returning to their villa on the Lake of Como.

Capt. E. W. Markham, U.S.A., Engineer for the District of Columbia, returned to Washington Aug. 29, after a month's vacation spent at his home, Troy, N.Y. Captain Markham relieves Capt. Mark Brooke, U.S.A., who has been the Acting Engineer Commissioner in the place of Commissioner Judson.

Paymr. Willis DeUnger, of the 2d Battalion, Naval Reserves of Camden, N.J., has announced himself as a candidate for the nomination for Council on the Republican ticket in the Second Ward. Mr. DeUnger has been a resident of Camden since 1884, and a voter in the Second Ward for seventeen years, and is well known.

Miss Helen Gould will give \$30,000 to the Army and Navy Y.M.C.A. at Old Point Comfort. This money will be used in enlarging the present building and installing a swimming pool, roof garden, bowling alleys and a large gymnasium. With the additional improvements which will be made by this gift it will be the most modern building in the South.

Brig. Gen. Ernest A. Garlington, Gen. William W. Witherspoon, Major William Lassiter and Capt. Matthew E. Hanna, U.S.A., who have been invited by Emperor William to be his guests at the German maneuvers in Pomerania, beginning Sept. 10, have arrived at Berlin, Germany. Major von Herwarth, the German Military Attaché at Washington, has been detailed to escort the American officers during their stay in Germany.

Capt. Lincoln C. Andrews, 15th U.S. Cav., was in Burlington, Vt., Aug. 28, from Grand Isle, where he is in camp with Mrs. Andrews. "Captain Andrews," says the Burlington Free Press and Times, "has been detailed by the War Department as inspector-instructor of the National Guard of the states of Vermont and New York, and expects to go into camp with the National Guard of Vermont during the state encampment Sept. 17-26. He is well known to Burlingtonians and Vermonters, having first come here as a lieutenant in the 3d Cavalry, the original garrison at Fort Ethan Allen. Later he came to Burlington and joined the 43d U.S. Volunteer Regiment as major, Col. Arthur Murray commanding. While on duty with this regiment he saw severe service in the Philippines. No officer in the U.S. Army has more friends in Vermont than Captain Andrews, all of whom extend to him a hearty welcome to the Green Mountain state."

Delegates from the Grand Army of the Republic at the annual convention in Rochester, N.Y., Aug. 26, elected Judge Harvey M. Trimble, of Illinois, commander-in-chief, when Col. John McElroy, of Washington, his opponent, withdrew as a candidate. Judge Trimble made the following appointments: Adjutant general, Charles R. E. Koch, Chicago; quartermaster general, Col. D. R. Stowits, Buffalo, reappointed; judge advocate general, W. A. Ketcham, Indianapolis; assistant quartermaster general, J. Henry Holcomb, Philadelphia. The encampment went on record as favoring universal observance of Memorial Day for five minutes, beginning at noon, whereby all labor and traffic shall cease, bells shall be tolled and the people stand bareheaded. It was unanimously voted indefinitely to postpone consideration of a resolution calling upon Congress to remove the statue of Robert E. Lee, the Confederate General, from the Hall of Fame in Washington. A resolution to erect a monument to Lee in the Vicksburg (Miss.) National Park was voted down. On recommendation of the committee on resolutions, the encampment endorsed the Sherwood Pension bill, which Democratic Leader Underwood has promised Congress will pass at the forthcoming session, but the endorsement carries the proviso that the bill be made to conform as closely as possible to the Sulloway bill, which was pigeon-holed in Congress. The Sherwood bill was favored by Judge Trimble. Los Angeles, Cal., was selected by an almost unanimous vote for the 1912 encampment. Col. Nicholas Day, of New York, was elected senior vice commander. The officers elected by the Ladies of the G.A.R. are: National president, Mrs. Catherine Ross, Denver; senior vice president, Mrs. Jennie Trexler, Allentown, Pa.; junior vice president, Mrs. Ross E. Houghton, Seattle, Wash.; treasurer, Mrs. Catherine De Lacey Roach, Scranton, Pa.; chaplain, Mrs. Camille E. Elliott, Omaha, Neb.; secretary, Mrs. India Ward, Colorado. Mrs. Sarah I. Ehrmann, Buffalo; Mrs. Joie Slicker, Philadelphia, and Mrs. Martha Gilmore, Lowell, Mass., make up the personnel of the National Council.

Lieut. Clifford C. Early, 20th U.S. Inf., has been assigned to duty at Fort Douglas, Utah.

A son, Butler Young Rhodes, jr., was born to the wife of Lieut. B. Y. Rhodes, U.S.N., on Aug. 25, 1911.

Comdr. and Mrs. A. L. Norton, U.S.N., left Washington Aug. 30 for Tiffin, Ohio, where they will be the guests of the former's father, ex-Congressman A. L. Norton, for a month.

Col. Edwin B. Bolton, U.S.A., retired, having about completed his summer outing at Quincy, Cal., a delightful resort of fur, fish and feathers, will return Sept. 1 to the St. Francis, Sacramento, Cal.

Master Leland Dean and Miss Claire Margaret Norton were on Aug. 25 the hosts of a beautiful children's party at the residence of their parents, Comdr. and Mrs. A. L. Norton, Washington, D.C.

Col. Littleton W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C., ordered to Mare Island, Cal., to assume command of the Marine Barracks, arrived Aug. 24. Col. Randolph Dickens, U.S.M.C., whom Colonel Waller relieves, will depart for the Philippines Sept. 5.

Lieut. Comdr. Carleton R. Kear, U.S.N., and Mrs. Kear spent the month of August at Hill View, Lake George, N.Y., visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Brereton. Lieutenant Commander Kear is on sick leave, recovering from his recent operation, which was very successful.

One of the most exciting contests on the Chevy Chase golf links, from a Service point of view, is the series of games that are being played by Paymaster Payne, U.S.N., Civil Engineer Cox, U.S.N., and "Major Bailey." The latest bulletin indicates that the "Major" is slightly in the lead.

Mrs. George S. Young and Miss Polly Young, who have spent ten months in Europe, returned July 24 on the Noordam. After a few weeks' visit in Garden City, Detroit, Denver and Colorado Springs they will sail from San Francisco Sept. 5 to join Colonel Young in Mindanao.

Mrs. Albert Miller Penn, wife of Ensign Penn, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Burrows, has been detained at the home of her father, Dr. Frank Roop Smith, Wilmington, Del., for the last three weeks, suffering from a broken and sprained ankle. Mrs. Penn, however, is getting along nicely, and hopes to be able to join her husband in New York by the middle of October.

Recent arrivals at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., are Capt. Charles Brooks Clark, wife and son, who have been assigned to quarters on Infantry Terrace. Captain Clark, lately detailed in the Subsistence Department, is in charge of the Training School for Bakers and Cooks, relieving Capt. F. W. Stopford, S.D., whose detail expires shortly. Captain Stopford, after a leave spent in the East, will assume command of the 20th Company, Coast Artillery Corps, at Fort Barrancas, Fla.

Major and Mrs. Robert U. Patterson, U.S.A., entertained at dinner at Fort Banks, Mass., Aug. 4, for Col. and Mrs. R. H. Patterson, Miss Patterson, Mrs. E. P. Jessop, Dr. Taylor-Jones, Capt. E. D. Powers, Mrs. E. D. Powers, Mrs. Powers, sr., Capt. C. E. Wiggins. Major and Mrs. Patterson also entertained at dinner in their quarters at Fort Banks, Mass., Aug. 11, for Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Lincoln, Capt. and Mrs. J. Storek, Lieut. and Mrs. J. W. Lyon, Dr. Donlan and Miss M. M. Patterson.

At the U.S. naval station at Tutuila, Samoa, the opening of the new dispensary and sick quarters at the station was celebrated by a dance given to the officers of the station and their families on the evening of July 21. Lieut. C. S. McDowell, who superintended the construction of the building, and Asst. Surg. George E. Cottle and William H. Connor were the hosts, while Mrs. McDowell and Mrs. Cottle received the guests. The ward, decorated with flags, made a very pretty ballroom. The music was given by the band of the native guard.

Lieut. Thomas L. Ferenbaugh, Med. Corps, U.S.A., in the Journal of the American Medical Association reports the discovery of four cases of Malta fever in Texas. The patients are young men who have been working for three months at a goat camp near Del Rio, Texas. So far as known, this is the first actual demonstration of this disease in this country. Malta fever takes its name from the island of Malta, and was first described by British army medical officers in 1881. It was not until 1904 that a commission of the Royal Association of London discovered the source of infection to be goats, which carried the disease in their blood and communicated it through the milk.

Lieut. Paul R. Manchester, 27th U.S. Inf., on duty at West Point, who has been spending his leave with his parents in Pawlet, Vt., provided an entertainment for the people who went back to the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the granting of the charter of the town, which gave as much pleasure as anything that took place during the Old Home Week festival. He took twenty-four boys, varying from twelve to twenty years, totally unfamiliar with Army maneuvers, and put them upon green horses, drilled them four times previous to their appearance before the townspeople and visitors, and on Governor's Day they acted as escort for Governor Mead and gave an exhibition drill that delighted an audience of two thousand people. It was universally commended, and has done more to create an interest in the Army among the best people of Pawlet than anything that ever occurred there before.

"When the War Department assigned Rev. Andrew C. Murphy, chaplain of the 5th Field Artillery, to the convention of the C.T.A.U. of America as representative of the U.S. Army the choice 'made was a singularly happy one,' writes a correspondent. 'Father Murphy, by his life in the Army with the soldiers, of whom he is a loyal and constant champion, is peculiarly well qualified for the work in hand. He is always glad of a chance to talk about 'his boys,' and the opportunity of laying before a large convention of zealous advocates of better moral conditions the facts as observed at first hand by him was eagerly grasped. Father Murphy left Camp Hashbrouck, near Sparta, Wis., on Aug. 6, and proceeded to Chicago, where a special train was placed at the disposal of the delegates. The delegates arrived at Detroit, Mich., on Aug. 7, where they spent several hours seeing the sights. The next stop was at Buffalo, and an opportunity was given to see Niagara Falls. They left for Scranton, where the convention assembled. Father Murphy delivered two addresses during the course of the convention, one at a public rally before an audience of over two thousand. His principal address, however, was delivered before the delegates, and made a profound impression. It was short and straight to the point, the expression, not of theory, but of actual facts as witnessed by him almost daily. The Chaplain, refraining from offering any suggestions for remedying existing conditions, gave the actual state of affairs and left the rest to the delegates. A signal honor was paid Father Murphy when the convention unanimously elected him a delegate to their body, according him all the rights and privileges of the convention."



Mrs. Clifton Comly is now at the Milton Hill House, Milton, Mass.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. John Downes, U.S.N., at Washington, D.C., Aug. 26.

Major Jacob E. Bloom, U.S.A., when he goes upon the retired list shortly will practice law in Brooklyn.

Major Gen. Arthur Murray, U.S.A., and Mrs. Murray are among the guests at the Chamberlin, Old Point Comfort, Va.

A daughter, Eleanor Hyland Nichols, was born to the wife of Ensign Newton Lord Nichols, U.S.N., at Baltimore, Md., Aug. 25.

A daughter, Beatrice Maria, was born to the wife of Lieut. Ralph P. Craft, U.S.N., at Stoneleigh Court, Washington, D.C., Aug. 12.

Mrs. Winthrop, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, returned to Washington Aug. 28 from a series of visits on the North Shore.

Lieut. and Mrs. Leighton Powell, 13th U.S. Inf., announce the birth of a daughter, Virginia Powell, Monday, Aug. 28, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Capt. Frank P. Amos, U.S.A., and Mrs. Amos, after a brief stay in the White Mountains, have gone to Quebec, Canada, and from there will go to Colorado.

Mrs. Fred W. Foster will remain for the present with her daughter, Mrs. Wallace De Witt, wife of Major Wallace De Witt, Med. Corps, at Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, H.T.

Comdr. George F. W. Holman, U.S.N., retired, commanding the Pennsylvania schoolship Adams, was entertained with a dinner Aug. 26 by a number of his Newport (R.I.) friends.

Gen. and Mrs. William Pennock Rogers, U.S.A., and their sister, Miss Browning, who have had a most enjoyable tour through Germany, Holland and Belgium, are now in Brussels, en route to Paris.

President Taft will take a short cruise up the Maine coast with Mrs. Taft in the U.S.S. Mayflower. The cruise was to begin Sept. 1.

Capt. W. F. Grote, 18th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Grote, who sailed from New York Aug. 8 on the Rotterdam, are spending the month of September in Germany. They sail from Liverpool early in October.

Mrs. Veeder, wife of Commodore Ten Eyck De Witt Veeder, U.S.N., retired, and family, who spent a month at their country place in Prince William county, Va., have returned to their home at the Naval Observatory, Georgetown Heights, D.C.

Mrs. Stephen M. Foote, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Foote, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., her two daughters and her mother, Mrs. Brooke, who have been spending the summer at West Point and Cornwall-on-Hudson, will be at Circle Inn, Chevy Chase, Md., for the month of September.

Brig. Gen. J. W. Duncan, U.S.A., reviewed the maneuver brigade at San Antonio, Texas, Aug. 23. The organizations participating were: Co. 1, 3d Battalion of Engineers; Co. 1, Signal Corps; 1st Brigade, consisting of the 10th and 17th Regiments of Infantry; 2d Brigade, consisting of the 22d and 28th Regiments of Infantry; headquarters and 1st Battalion, 3d Field Art.; Cavalry Brigade, consisting of the 3d and 11th Regiments of Cavalry; Field Hospital No. 38 and Ambulance Company No. 38. Wheel and pack transportation passed in review following the troops.

Brig. Gen. R. K. Evans, U.S.A., executive officer of the National Matches, gave his annual smoker to the different team captains and their assistants at Camp Perry, Ohio, Aug. 24. Among those present at the enjoyable event were Col. J. C. Ewing, Lieutenant General Bates, U.S.A., General Maloney, Tennessee; General Elliott, West Virginia; General Hutchings, Texas; General Wagner, Michigan; Colonel Catrow, Ohio; Colonel Miller, Ohio; Colonel Guessaz, Texas; Lieutenant Shaw, U.S. Inf.; Lieutenant Clifton, U.S. Cav.; Lieutenant Dorch, U.S.N.; Captain McDougall, U.S.M.C.; Colonel Dooley, Maine, and others. Some interesting remarks were made by a number of those present.

A ball game of much interest was played at the navy yard at Bremerton, Wash., Aug. 17, between the bachelor officers of the yard and ships and the married officers. The line-up was as follows: Married Men—Lieutenant Perkins, catcher; Lieut. C. E. Nutting, pitcher; Captain Robertson, first base; Paymaster Nicholson, second base; Captain Williams, shortstop; Paymaster Hancock, third base; Paymaster Dyer, second base; Lieutenant Griswold, right field; Constructor Yates, center field; Dr. Evans, left field. Bachelors—Lieutenant Alexander, pitcher; Lieutenant Kilgore, catcher; Dr. Dorsey, first base; Lieutenant Stewart, second base; Ensign Murphy, shortstop; Ensign Waddington, third base; Civil Engineer Smith, left field; Lieutenant Jones, center field; Lieutenant Gardner, right field. At the close of the game the score stood 11 to 8 in favor of the bachelors.

#### AVIATION NOTES.

It is pleasant to note that in these days of sensational aviation feats, performed more for the purpose of irrational applause than for the benefit of the science of flying, our Army and Navy airmen keep their attention focused on the art of flying from a practical viewpoint and leave to others the doubtful honor of winning popular praise. The following terse observation of Major H. N. Bannerman-Phillips, the British aeronautical expert, in connection with the recent exploit of Lincoln Beachey of flying over Niagara Falls and the Niagara River, often at a dangerously low altitude, is worth being kept in mind by all aviators: "To risk one's life in studying aerial navigation for the benefit of one's country, or in the interests of science, in order to add to the sum of human knowledge may be a worthy undertaking, but to flirt with death for no apparent reason beyond a desire for fame or from pure sensationalism is a very different matter and deserves the condemnation of all thinking men, though one must needs admire wholeheartedly the skill and daring implied in such a feat as the Niagara flight."

Establishing a new world's record for cross country flying with stops, Harry N. Atwood landed on Governors Island, New York Harbor, on the afternoon of Aug. 26, having flown the entire distance from St. Louis, Mo., by way of the lakes. In covering the 1,265 miles from St. Louis, he was in the air twenty-eight hours and nine minutes. The final flight of the trip was made from North Nyack to Governors Island, thirty-one miles in forty-two minutes. The start was made from St. Louis on Aug. 14 in a Wright-Burgess biplane. The aviator had intended to alight at West Point on Aug. 24, but because of the throng on the parade ground he descended

at Garrison's. This flight, though the longest, does not compare in perfection of flying and speed with a one of the long-distance records made in Europe, notably that of Lieutenant Conneau, of the French navy, who, in winning the round-Britain race a few weeks ago, covered 1,010 miles in two days and a half.

The Department of War and Marine of Mexico is contemplating the establishment of a school of aviation on the plains of Val Buena. The success of the aviators of the United States Army in their flights along the Rio Grande border during the Texas maneuvers last spring made a marked impression upon the military leaders of Mexico, and suggested the advisability of aeronautics in study in their own army.

Representative Ben Johnson, of Kentucky, took a trip in an aeroplane at Washington, D.C., Aug. 29, as guest of Lieut. H. H. Arnold, 29th U.S. Inf., who is making practice flights at College Park, Md. Mr. Johnson went up and had an experience he will not forget in a hurry. The weather was stormy and the wind was blowing nearly thirty miles an hour. At a height of 700 feet Lieutenant Arnold had trouble with his machine and nearly had a tumble, it is said.

#### EQUALIZING ARMY DETAILS, ASSIGNMENTS.

From the office of the Chief of Staff has been issued a table for equalizing details, assignments, etc., among the Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery and Infantry arms. Following is the explanation accompanying the table:

This table is based upon the relative authorized commissioned strength of the Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery and Infantry arms. It affords a ready method of determining details, assignments, etc., based upon relative commissioned strength. On July 1, 1911, the authorized commissioned strength of the several arms, excluding chaplains and all extra and additional officers, was as follows: Cavalry, 750; Field Artillery, 246; Coast Artillery, 701; Infantry, 1,500. These numbers bear the ratio 0.2546, 0.0769, 0.2193, 0.4692, and show that if 100 details are to be divided among the several arms in proportion to their authorized commissioned strength they should be divided as follows: Cavalry, 23.46; Field Artillery, 7.69; Coast Artillery, 21.93; Infantry, 46.92.

Column 1 indicates the whole number of details to be divided [up to 300] and the other columns indicate the fractional part of such whole number to which each arm is entitled.

#### EXAMPLES.

Example 1—There are nine extra colonels authorized, one by a detail in the Inspector General's Department and eight under the so-called Extra Officers bill. How should these nine details be distributed?

Solution—In column 1, page 1, opposite 9 in appropriate columns, will be found: Cavalry, 2.1114; Field Artillery, .6921; Coast Artillery, 1.9737; Infantry, 4.2288. The details should therefore be distributed as follows: Cavalry, 2; Field Artillery, 1; Coast Artillery, 2; Infantry, 4.

Example 2—Eighty-four cadets graduate at the U.S. Military Academy. Five are assigned to the Engineers. How should the remainder be distributed?

Solution—Opposite 79 in the table will be found: Cavalry, 18.5334; Field Artillery, 6.0750; Coast Artillery, 17.3247; Infantry, 37.0668. Assignment should therefore be made as follows: Cavalry, 19; Field Artillery, 6; Coast Artillery, 17; Infantry, 37.

Example 3—There have been thirty-one details to a certain office. The Cavalry has had it seven times, the Field Artillery twice, the Coast Artillery seven times and the Infantry fifteen times. Whose turn is it next?

Solution—Look under 32 and find: Cavalry, 7.5072; Field Artillery, 2.4608; Coast Artillery, 7.0176; Infantry, 15.0144.

Answer—The Cavalry's turn.

The following extracts sufficiently indicate the character of this table. They include every tenth number given in the table, with the addition of the numbers referred to in the examples given above.

#### EQUALIZATION TABLES.

Whole number of details, assignments, etc., to be divided.	Fractional number proper to each arm.			
	Cavalry.	Field Artillery.	Coast Artillery.	Infantry.
1.....	.2546	.0769	.2193	.4692
2.....	2.1114	.6921	1.9737	4.2288
3.....	2.3460	.7690	2.1930	4.6920
4.....	4.6920	1.5380	4.3860	9.3840
5.....	7.0380	2.3070	6.5790	14.0760
6.....	7.5072	2.4608	7.0176	15.0144
7.....	9.3840	3.0760	8.7720	18.7680
8.....	11.7300	3.8450	10.9650	23.4600
9.....	14.0760	4.6140	13.1580	28.1520
10.....	16.4220	5.3830	15.3510	32.8440
11.....	18.5334	6.0750	17.3247	37.0668
12.....	18.7680	6.1520	17.5440	37.5360
13.....	21.1140	6.9210	19.7370	42.2280
14.....	23.4600	7.6900	21.9300	46.9200
15.....	25.8060	8.4590	24.1230	51.6120
16.....	28.1520	9.2280	26.3160	56.3040
17.....	30.4980	9.9970	28.5090	60.9960
18.....	32.8440	10.7660	30.7020	65.6880
19.....	35.1900	11.5350	32.8950	70.3800
20.....	37.5360	12.3040	35.0880	75.0720
21.....	39.8820	13.0730	37.2810	79.7640
22.....	42.2280	13.8420	39.4740	84.4560
23.....	44.5740	14.6110	41.6670	89.1480
24.....	46.9200	15.3800	43.8600	93.8400
25.....	49.2660	16.1490	46.0530	98.5320
26.....	51.6120	16.9180	48.2460	103.2240
27.....	53.9580	17.6870	50.4390	107.9160
28.....	56.3040	18.4560	52.6320	112.6080
29.....	58.6500	19.2250	54.8250	117.3000
30.....	60.9960	19.9940	57.0180	121.9920
31.....	63.3420	20.7630	59.2110	126.6840
32.....	65.6880	21.5320	61.4040	131.3760
33.....	68.0340	22.3010	63.5970	136.0680
34.....	70.3800	23.0700	65.7900	140.7600

#### DEFENSE AGAINST AEROPLANES.

There is one element in the defense against the attack of aeroplanes on either land fortifications or battleships that seems to have escaped those who assume that a man in an airship can sail gaily over troops or a fleet and drop destructive bombs upon them. The attack by an aeroplane must be from directly overhead, while fortification or battleship fire can be opened upon an aeroplane at a range of two or three miles before it is in a position to reply to the attack. With the guns now being developed by the Army and Navy it is probable that an aeroplane would be shot to pieces long before it was in position to use its bombs. As the aeroplane and the dirigible balloon can stand a considerable amount of punishment without being entirely disabled, it is considered necessary to attack them with rapid-fire guns capable of throwing explosive shell of moderate caliber,

which, either by direct hits or by the impact of fragments on explosion, can wreck the aerial craft in two or three hits or cause it to fall.

The recent experiments at the Navy Proving Ground, Indian Head, and the previous developments by the Ordnance Department of the Army, announced from time to time in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, with guns designed for use against aeroplanes, are just now absorbing much of the public interest. About two years ago, simultaneously with the German and English ordnance officers, the Ordnance Department of the Army took up the matter of designing a gun for this service. It is only within the past six months that the Navy has given any attention to the defense against aeroplanes. At the last spring target practice of the Atlantic Fleet the firing program included small-arms practice against box kites, and, while the details of the practice have not been made public, it is understood that the results were considered very satisfactory as demonstrating the ability of trained marksmen to score a large number of hits on an aeroplane or balloon at average heights.

The 6-pound aeroplane gun of the Army has received its preliminary test at the Rock Island Arsenal, and is now at the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds. It has almost a vertical range of 12,000 yards. The telescopic sight which has been designed especially for the gun is so arranged as to automatically vary the angle of the gun to correct the changes in the flight of the projectile for the variation in the altitude of the target. It is thought that the gun will act so quickly that the sky can be swept with a shower of sensitive point shrapnel shells as the aeroplane approaches.

Aboard a 3-inch caliber seems to have been decided on as the most effective, but, as foreign effort has been principally devoted to the development of a gun for use on shore, our own naval officers are not inclined to accept as a settled fact that this is the best caliber for use on shipboard, where questions of weight, space, ammunition supply and available personnel for operation are of much greater importance than they are on shore.

The conditions to be met in firing into the air are radically different from those attending ordinary low angle fire in two essential particulars, viz.:

1. The gun mount must be strong enough to withstand the heavy recoil of the gun when fired in an almost or quite vertical direction.

2. The sight must be capable of instantaneous adjustment on a swiftly moving target elevated at great angles above the horizon.

The success of the gun and mount recently tested at Indian Head is evidence that the first of these conditions can be met by adapting gun mounts already in use; the solution of the second problem is believed to be possible, but the great complexity of all types of sights heretofore developed for this purpose renders their efficiency for rapid firing doubtful. The Bureau of Ordnance is reported to believe that a much simpler sight can be devised which will answer all the requirements of quick and accurate setting, and it is understood that work on the design is already in hand.

#### ARMY ITEMS.

Announcement will soon be made of the appointment of a new commander of the 1st Cavalry to succeed Col. Edward J. McClernand, who is serving on a board at the Rock Island Arsenal.

A board of officers has been appointed to revise the Provisional Small-arms Firing Manual of 1909. The board, which will meet at the School of Musketry, the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., consists of Lieut. Col. George W. McIver, 13th Inf., Capt. Aubrey Lippincott, 13th Cav., and 1st Lieut. George C. Shaw, 27th Inf.

Eight hits out of ten shots fired within ten minutes from 12-inch mortars with full service charges is reported from Fort Stevens, Ore., Aug. 26. The projectiles weighed 1,046 pounds, described an arc of several miles and struck targets towed by a tug. One hit in ten under such conditions is considered good shooting, and the officers at Fort Stevens naturally feel elated at the record made.

Capt. W. C. Short, U.S. Cav., assistant commandant of the Mounted Service School, recently appeared before the Cavalry Equipment Board at the Rock Island Arsenal for consultation regarding the new officers' saddle which the board is designing. After offering several valuable suggestions Captain Short expressed himself as well pleased with the equipment which the board intends to recommend.

It is Capt. Cleveland C. Lansing, 4th Field Art., and not Capt. W. McK. Lambdin, of the same regiment, who has been appointed military attaché at Madrid, Spain. Captain Lansing has been granted three months' leave and will report at Washington for instructions before departing for Madrid.

The resignation of 2d Lieut. K. D. Klemm, 4th Cav., has been accepted by the War Department. It is understood that Lieutenant Klemm leaves the Service on account of an attractive offer which was received to go into business in private life. He is close to the head of the list of second lieutenants of the Cavalry, and would shortly be promoted if he had remained in the Army. His resignation takes place at the conclusion of a month's leave of absence.

The sentence of the general court-martial in the case of 1st Lieut. James Huston, 10th Cav., which imposed a reduction of fifty files in lineal rank, has been remitted by President Taft to the extent of imposing a reduction of twenty-five files in lineal rank only.

It is understood that Capt. Frank A. Cook, Sub. Dept., who was recently tried by G.C.M., has tendered his resignation. The papers in the case are now in the hands of the President awaiting his action. While it is understood that Captain Cook has been found guilty by the court of conduct unbecoming an officer, on account of his service during the Spanish-American War there is a disposition on the part of those in authority to allow him to leave the Service voluntarily.

Orders have been issued directing Col. James S. Rogers, Inf., Vancouver Barracks; T. C. Woodbury, recently relieved from the General Staff, and A. R. Paxton, Inf., now taking treatment at the Government General Hospital, Hot Springs; William C. Buttler, Inf., and Lieut. Col. Reuben B. Turner, Inf., superintendent of barracks construction at Alcatraz, to report to a retiring board for examination. All of the officers excepting Colonel Paxton will report to a board to sit at San Francisco, which consists of Major Gen. Arthur Murray, U.S.A., Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A., Col. John P. Wissner, C.A.C., Lieut. Col. James D. Glennan and Euclid B. Frick, Med. Corps. The recorder of the board will be 2d Lieut. Walter S. Fulton, 20th Inf. Colonel Paxton will report to a board at Washington, the president of which is Major Gen. W. H. Carter. While the boards are authorized to take into consideration the efficiency of the officers, it is understood that they are to be examined on account of alleged physical



disabilities. All of them are reported to be in such poor health that the question has been raised as to their fitness for the Service.

Report has been made to the War Department that on Aug. 8, 1911, a private of the Signal Corps stationed at the well known Army hospital for tuberculosis located at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, was tried in the magistrate's court at Central, N.M., upon the charge of discharging firearms in the town. The soldier was found guilty and sentenced to pay the cost of the action. An appeal was taken and bond given for the soldier's appearance before the Appellate Court, and the case will come up for hearing on appeal at the term of court which will be held at Silver City, N.M., on the first Monday in September. From report of the commanding officer of the hospital which has been presented to the War Department it would seem that Private Gilbert was on Aug. 7, 1911, directed to patrol and inspect the fences along the southern edge of the Fort Bayard reservation. While dismounted (on the wrong side of the fence) for the purpose of repairing a broken wire he was attacked by a town dog, whereupon the soldier remounted and rode away a short distance. The dog persisted in his attack upon the man and horse, and the soldier, having meanwhile gotten within the reservation fence, fired two shots at the dog and then continued the work of inspection. It would appear that he had orders to fire upon dogs trespassing upon the reservation and annoying government cattle and horses, and Army officers stationed at Fort Bayard are of opinion that his conviction by local authorities was unwarranted. The Secretary of War appears to concur in this opinion, inasmuch as he has addressed a letter to the Attorney General of the United States requesting that the proper United States attorney or a special attorney be employed to appear for and defend Private Gilbert when the case in question comes up for hearing in September next.

Major George O. Squier, Signal Corps, U.S.A., Acting Chief Signal Officer, has issued the following to officers of the corps relative to efficiency reports of non-commissioned officers: "The commanding officer of each company of the Signal Corps will prepare on March 31 and Sept. 30 of each year a report in regard to the duties and conduct during the preceding six months of each master signal electrician, first class sergeant and sergeant of his company. These reports, with the exceptions given below, will be sent to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, through the commanding officer of the post where the company is stationed and the chief signal officer of the division in which the company is located, who will endorse on the back of each report their remarks or recommendations. Commanding officers of field companies will send the reports direct to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army. Commanding officers of companies on duty in connection with the operation of the Washington-Alaska military cable and telegraph system will forward the reports direct to the officer in charge of this system, who will send them to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, with his remarks or recommendations. It is desired that special care be exercised in preparing the reports and that the officer signing them inform himself fully regarding such men as are on detached service, so that no injustice may be done any man, as upon these reports may depend a soldier's promotion or selection for important duties. Forms for rendering these reports will be supplied from the office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army."

Members of the Cavalry Equipment Board, hereinafter named, accompanied by four enlisted men now on duty with the board, will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., about Sept. 15, for the purpose of testing the new equipment, and upon the completion of the test will return to Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.: Col. Edward J. McClelland, 1st Cav.; Lieut. Col. James Lockett, Cav., unassigned; Major William F. Flynn, Cav., unassigned; Capt. Edward Davis, 13th Cav.; Capt. Fred T. Austin, 2d Field Art. The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are relieved from duty as directors and instructors at the Coast Artillery School and will report in person to the commanding officer, Fort Monroe, for duty: Major Frank W. Coe, Major Clarence H. McNeil, Major Arthur S. Conklin. The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps will report in person to the commandant, Coast Artillery School, for duty indicated: Major William Chamberlaine, director department of artillery and land defense; Major William P. Pence, director department of engineering and mine defense; Capt. John O. Steger, instructor department of engineering and mine defense; Capt. Francis J. Behr, director enlisted men's division; Capt. Walter K. Wilson, instructor department of engineering and mine defense; Major Arthur S. Conklin, Coast Art. Corps, is designated as member of the Coast Artillery Board. So much of Paragraph 30, Special Orders No. 199, Aug. 25, War. Dept., as relates to Capt. Jay P. Hopkins, Coast Art. Corps, is revoked. Leave for four months, to take effect about Sept. 2, is granted Capt. Frederick W. Stopford, Coast Art. Corps.

The New Orleans Picayune of Aug. 16 says: "The conference of exchanges met yesterday afternoon at the Board of Trade to consider the situation as to the New Orleans Naval Station. Secretary Herring reported that the amount subscribed to the campaign fund was about \$200, which was very disappointing. Attention was called to the fact that some persons had questioned the reasons for raising such a fund. For the benefit of those who have not kept in touch with the matter it can be stated that the conference of exchanges realizes that the only way to bring about a change of opinion by the Secretary of the Navy is to get the influence of Congress behind the New Orleans station. This can only be brought about by arousing the interest of the entire Mississippi Valley in the movement to save the institution. Money is needed for this purpose, for postage, for printing and stationary and for the sending of a well informed delegation through the Mississippi Valley and to Washington to press the contentions of those supporting the station. That the Navy Department is going ahead with its policy of closing up the station, said Mr. Ellis, was shown by the fact that the chief mechanic, Mr. Hauser, and the dockmaster had been notified that their services would be dispensed with after Aug. 23. The supplies are all boxed up and awaiting shipment, and the tools and machinery are all whitelead and put in retirement." In the same article the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is accused of saying "that there was not sufficient water in the passes to permit of the free entry and exit of large vessels." As the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has never said this, our esteemed contemporary appears to be drawing upon its imagination for its facts. What we said was substantially a repetition of what appears in the last report of the Secretary of the Navy, when he says of the New Orleans Yard: "Its position

up the river is such that in time of war, or threatened war, no large vessels should be sent there on account of the passes being blocked." We have never raised the question as to the depth of water. This is what we meant in saying that the yard does not give "free access to the sea."

It has been said that General Nogi is the greatest soldier-poet alive, and that Great Britain's army has never boasted such a one. But Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, the commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean, is a poet of no mean order, and has to his credit "A Ballad of Hadji," "Icarus" and "A Jaunt in a Junk." Then Samuel Taylor Coleridge, the famous poet, served some time in the ranks of the cavalry, in order, he declared, to cure himself of an absurd prejudice against soldiers! The late David Christie Murray, poet, playwright and novelist, also sampled the "horse soldiers"; James Thompson, author of the "City of Dreadful Night," had been an army schoolmaster for many years; General Wolfe, the conqueror of Quebec, had a neat turn for verse and wrote some military ballads, and there was a corporal of Guards whose verses, written during the Crimean campaign, were very popular with the troops.

Some 6,000 Boy Scouts, drawn from all provinces of the Russian Empire were reviewed by the Emperor last week at Krasnoe Selo, close to the camps of the famous Guard regiments, which have contributed largely toward the Scout movement. General Soukominoff, the Minister of War, thinks highly of the plan. Most of the boys so far enlisted come from the towns. The system is copied from the English. General Baden-Powell was invited to Russia and had a long audience with the Emperor on this subject.

## THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Henry L. Stimson.  
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.  
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

### S.O. AUG. 31, 1911, WAR DEPT.

Leave three months, seven days granted 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Lowe, M.R.C.

Major Robert M. Thornburgh, M.C., detailed a member of examining board at General Hospital, San Francisco, during temporary absence of Lieut. Col. Euclid B. Frick, M.C.

Leave granted 1st Lieut. Marr O'Connor, 14th Cav., extended to and including Nov. 5.

Following officers are relieved duty at stations designated after their names, and will sail about Jan. 1, for Philippines, for duty: Capt. Paul L. Freeman, M.C., Fort Riley, Kas.; 1st Lieut. Thomas J. Flynn, M.C., Fort Snelling, Minn.; 1st Lieut. Edward L. Napier, M.C., Fort McDowell, Cal.; 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Johnson, M.C., Fort Baker, Cal.; 1st Lieut. Edward M. Welles, Jr., M.C., General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; 1st Lieut. William B. Borden, M.C., General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M.; 1st Lieut. Albion D. Coffey, M.R.C., Fort St. Philip, La.; 1st Lieut. Wilson Murray, M.R.C., Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont.; 1st Lieut. George R. Clayton, M.R.C., Fort Sheridan, Ill.; 1st Lieut. Ralph W. Newton, M.R.C., Fort Andrews, Mass.

The following officers are relieved from duty at station designated, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and take transport about Feb. 5, 1912, for Philippines, for assignment to duty: Capt. Frank W. Weed, M.C., Fort Totten, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. Alexander T. Cooper, M.C., General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; 1st Lieut. Condon C. McCornack, M.C., Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; 1st Lieut. Madison H. Bowman, M.R.C., the Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

The following changes in stations and duties of officers, Medical Corps and Medical Reserve Corps, are ordered. They are relieved from duty in Philippines Division and will sail from Manila about Jan. 15, to San Francisco, and upon arrival report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army, for further orders: Major Albert E. Truby, Capt. Philip W. Huntington, 1st Lieut. George H. McClelland, Armin Mueller and Clarence E. Cronk, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Percy G. Blake, Hiba L. Henry, Herbert L. Freeland and Maurice Buchsbaum, M.R.C.

The following are relieved from duty in Philippines Division, to sail from Manila about Feb. 15, 1912, to San Francisco and report by telegraph to the A.G. of Army, for further orders: First Lieut. William R. Dear, Clarence A. Trueholz, Frederick S. Wright, Lee R. Dunbar and Addison D. Davis, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Ellsworth S. Wilson, William M. Archer, Jr., Henry F. Phillips, Robert Lemmon and Oswald F. Henning, M.R.C.

First Lieut. Larry B. McAfee, M.C., relieved from duty Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., to San Francisco and take transport Feb. 1, 1912, for Hawaii, for duty at Fort Shafter.

Second Lieut. Karl D. Klemm, 4th Cav., will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty at that post.

Leave to and including Sept. 30 is granted 2d Lieut. Karl D. Klemm, 4th Cav. The resignation of Lieutenant Klemm of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect Sept. 30, 1911.

The following transfers at request of officers concerned are ordered: Major Herbert H. Sargent from 2d Cavalry to 4th Cavalry; Major John S. Winn from 4th Cavalry to 2d Cavalry. Major Winn will join the regiment to which he is transferred at the expiration of his present leave.

Leave for one month granted Capt. James B. Allison, 7th Inf.

### G.O. 112, AUG. 23, 1911, WAR DEPT.

The following minimum medical requirements for candidates for appointment in the Medical Corps are announced, superseding those prescribed in Par. 9, Manual for the Medical Department, 1906, as amended by Par. II, G.O. 134, War D., June 15, 1907, and Par. I, G.O. 41, War D., March 27, 1908, are published for the information of all concerned:

a. The visual acuity of each eye without lenses must not fall below 20/100 as determined by the official test types.

b. With the proper correction by lenses the visual acuity of each eye must not fall below 20/20. In cases where the acuity of vision without glasses is markedly below normal, the presence of organic disease must be excluded.

c. While using the refractive correction required for distant vision, in the case of ametropic conditions, the applicant must be able to read No. 1 Jaeger (.50 D. Snellen) at the usual distance for near work (13 to 20 inches) while using both eyes.

d. Strabismus of any type or color blindness for red, green or violet will be a cause for rejection.

e. The foregoing requirements apply to eyes free from disease, either acute or chronic. All lesions of either fundus oculi, whether old or of recent origin, as determined by ophthalmoscopic examination, will be causes for rejection. A certificate from a competent oculist may be accepted at the option of the examining board as evidence of freedom from lesions of the fundus.

By order of the Secretary of War:  
LEONARD WOOD, Major General, Chief of Staff.

### G.O. 113, AUG. 24, 1911, WAR DEPT.

I. By direction of the President, the sentence of a general court-martial in the case of 1st Lieut. James Huston, 10th Cav., published in G.O. 152½, Department of the East, Dec. 27, 1909, which imposed a reduction of fifty (50) files in lineal rank, is remitted to the extent of imposing a reduction of twenty-five (25) files in lineal rank only.

II. Pars. 2 and 3, G.O. 186, War D., Nov. 23, 1908, are rescinded and the following instructions substituted therefor: In mounted commands schools of equitation will form part

of the garrison training prescribed by G.O. 7, War D., Jan. 11, 1911. They will consist of—

1. The school of equitation for officers.  
The instructors will be selected by the post or regimental commander and will be taken from graduates of the Mounted Service School if any such are available. All lieutenants of mounted commands who are not graduates of the Mounted Service School will attend until they have had three seasons of instruction or until by reason of their proficiency they have been selected for duty as instructors in the school for non-commissioned officers. The commanding officer may direct the attendance of other mounted officers of whatever rank who, in his opinion, would be benefited by such instruction.

2. The school of equitation for non-commissioned officers and selected privates.  
The instructors will be officers who have qualified for such duty either at the Mounted Service School or in the officers' school of equitation. Non-commissioned officers and selected privates of mounted commands will be selected to attend, so that they may be prepared to train recruits and to impart to the latter correct ideas of equitation from their entry into the Service.

The course of instruction followed will be based upon that of the Mounted Service School.

III. Announces that the City National Bank of Galveston, Texas, has been specially designated for the reception, safekeeping and disbursement of funds advanced to disbursing officers of the War Department to succeed the Galveston National Bank of Galveston, the latter having consolidated with the former.

### G.O. 8, AUG. 12, 1911, EASTERN DIVISION.

I. The following instructions from the War Department, relating to the provisions of Par. II, G.O. 76, War D., 1911, in certain cases, are published for information and guidance: "All recruits under thirty-five years of age, whether enlisted or re-enlisted, should receive the typhoid prophylactic and should be held at the post until such treatment is completed, but when a man states he has received the prophylactic treatment at any time since July 1, 1910, it will not be repeated and his statement may be accepted, pending inquiry as to the record in the Surgeon General's Office. If such recruit is transferred to another station after enlistment the inquiry should be made from that station, and before his departure from the place of enlistment notation will be made on his descriptive and assignment card under the heading of 'Remarks' that the soldier states that the typhoid prophylactic has been administered to him but his statement has not yet been confirmed by the Surgeon General's Office."

If a furlough is granted to an enlisted man to take effect on re-enlistment and the typhoid prophylactic has not been administered to him since July 1, 1910, it will be administered when he reports for duty upon expiration of his furlough.

"Should cases arise in which it is considered that there are urgent reasons for making exceptions to the general rules governing, such cases should be submitted to this office with a full statement of the circumstances and with appropriate recommendation."

II. Reports called for by Artillery district commanders from posts and officers in their districts will be limited to those that are absolutely necessary for the files at district headquarters, in addition to the reports required by regulations; attention is invited to Par. 309, Army Regulations, which prescribes what Artillery district records shall consist of.

By command of Major General Grant:  
GEO. ANDREWS, Colonel, Adjutant General.

### G.O. 10, AUG. 28, 1911, EASTERN DIVISION.

In compliance with War Department instructions, dated Aug. 22, 1911, a provisional field bakery will be organized at Washington Barracks, D.C., with a skeleton personnel of twenty enlisted men, drawn from the non-commissioned officers permanently attached and the student bakers temporarily attached to the School for Bakers and Cooks, and designated: Field Bakery, No. 1. Officer in charge: The commissary officer of the School for Bakers and Cooks at Washington Barracks, D.C. Skeleton personnel: For the entire field bakery, twenty enlisted men; for a section detached, ten enlisted men; for a unit detached, five enlisted men.

This skeleton personnel is sufficient to handle the equipment en route; the commanding officer at the place where the ovens are to be used will, by assignments, complete the operating personnel to the strength prescribed in G.O. 105, War D., 1911.

The entire equipment will be procured at once and maintained in serviceable condition at the post, subject to the orders of the division commander.

By command of Major General Grant:  
WM. A. MANN, Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

### G.O. 22, AUG. 12, 1911, WESTERN DIVISION.

Publishes general instructions relative to the administration of subsistence affairs.

### G.O. 25, AUG. 17, 1911, WESTERN DIVISION.

The provisions of Par. 1242, Army Regulations, as amended by Par. I, G.O. 60, War D., May 8, 1911, not having been fully observed in general instances, a strict compliance therewith is enjoined upon all concerned in this division.

Under Par. 320, Army Regulations, the company commander is responsible for all expenditures not made in accordance with regulations, and all such irregular expenditures will be disallowed.

When the company fund is inspected by commanders under Par. 332, Army Regulations, a careful investigation will be made as to the articles purchased outside of the commissary, and if irregular purchases have been made the officers composing the company council of administration will be held responsible and the account will be disallowed.

By command of Brigadier General Brush:  
W. A. NICHOLS, Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

### G.O. 26, AUG. 21, 1911, WESTERN DIVISION.

In compliance with instructions of the 16th instant from the War Department, Fort Miley, Cal., is announced as a sub-post of the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to take effect Oct. 1, 1911.

By command of Brigadier General Brush:  
W. A. NICHOLS, Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

### CHANGE OF STATION.

#### G.O. 27, AUG. 22, 1911, WESTERN DIVISION.

Troop A, 1st Cavalry, will stand relieved from further duty in the Sequoia and the General Grant National Parks on Sept. 6, 1911, and as soon as practicable after that date will proceed by marching under command of Major James B. Hughes, 1st Cav., to its proper station, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

#### G.O. 62, AUG. 22, 1911, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

Directs C.O.s of posts in this department to carry out the provisions of G.O. 148, W.D., 1910, prescribing physical examinations and tests, in so far as applicable to their commands.

#### G.O. 47, JULY 14, 1911, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Par. 324, G.O. 1, these headquarters, Jan. 1, 1909, as published in Par. III, G.O. 1, these headquarters, Jan. 1, 1910, relative to reports of property condemned and destroyed, is revoked.

By command of Major General Bell:  
W. D. BEACH, Lieutenant Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

### GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

#### MAJOR GEN. LEONARD WOOD, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Major Daniel B. Devore, General Staff, is assigned to duty as inspector and instructor of the 8th and 6th Regiments of Infantry, of Ohio, during the annual encampment at Steubenville, Sept. 2-9, and Camp Perry, Ohio, Sept. 10-17, 1911, respectively. (Aug. 29, E. Div.)

#### JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

##### BRIG. GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Capt. Robert D. Goodwin, acting judge advocate, having reported at these headquarters, is announced as assistant to the judge advocate of the division, with station in San Francisco. (Aug. 16, W. Div.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

##### BRIG. GEN. JAMES B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Major George LeR. Irwin, Q.M., now on temporary duty in the office of the Q.M. General, will proceed to Havana, Cuba,



for supervision preparation and shipment to the United States of such remains as may be removed from the wreck of the battleship Maine, relieving Capt. James D. Tilford, Q.M., of that duty. Captain Tilford thus relieved will report to Washington, D.C., without delay and report to depot quartermaster for duty as his assistant. Captain Tilford will stand relieved from duty as quartermaster of the transport Meade upon his relief from duty at Havana. (Aug. 25, War D.)

Par. 49, S.O. 160, July 11, 1911, War D. relating to Capt. James D. Tilford, Q.M., is revoked. (Aug. 25, War D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. William H. Gage (appointed Aug. 19, 1911, from sergeant, 6th Company, C.A.C.), now at Fort Williams, Me., will be sent to Fort McKinley, Me., for duty. (Aug. 24, War D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. George D. Tripp, now at Williams, Ore., on or before expiration of furlough will report at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (Aug. 26, War D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Mortimer B. Birdseye will be relieved from duty in the Philippines Division and sent to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., on transport scheduled to leave Manila Dec. 15, 1911. (Aug. 25, War D.)

Capt. A. M. Miller, Q.M., is relieved from detail in the Q.M.D. to take effect Oct. 14, and is assigned to the 11th Cavalry. (Aug. 29, War D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Matthews Legendre, now at Brooklyn, N.Y., having expressed a desire to relinquish the unexpired portion of his furlough, will report to the depot Q.M., New York city, who will send him to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty. (Aug. 28, War D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Clark T. Stanchfield, Fort Slocum, N.Y., will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco Oct. 5, 1911, for duty. (Aug. 28, War D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Warren A. Butler upon completion of his two years' tour of duty in the Philippine Islands will be sent on first available transport to Fort McDowell, Cal. (Aug. 28, War D.)

So much of Par. 26, S.O. 199, Aug. 25, 1911, War D., as directs Capt. James D. Tilford, Q.M., to repair to Washington is amended so as to direct him to proceed to Newport News, Va., and assume the duties of quartermaster of the transport Kilpatrick. (Aug. 30, War D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. John G. Dwyer from duty at San Antonio, Texas, to Fort Riley, Kas. (Aug. 14, D.T.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Oliver T. Simpson is relieved from duty with the Chief Q.M., the Maneuver Brigade, San Antonio, Texas, and will proceed to Fort Leavenworth. (Aug. 14, D.T.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. LeRoy D. Barr is relieved from duty with the Chief Q.M., the Maneuver Brigade, San Antonio, Texas, and will proceed to Fort Barrancas. (Aug. 14, D.T.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. HENRY G. SHARPE, C.G.

Major Jacob E. Bloom, commissary, will proceed to his home preparatory to his retirement from active service. Leave to and including Nov. 11, 1911, is granted him. (Aug. 25, War D.)

Major Hugh J. Gallagher, commissary, is relieved from the duties now being performed by him at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. The commissary of Vancouver Barracks, Wash., in addition to his other duties, is assigned to duty as acting purchasing commissary at that place. (Aug. 24, War D.)

Capt. Jack Hayes, commissary, is relieved from duty at Fort McPherson, Ga., as such, as his services can be spared and will proceed to Fort Monroe for duty as commissary and for duty as subsistence superintendent, Army Transport Service, relieving Capt. Lutz Wahl, commissary, who will proceed to New York city for duty as an assistant to chief commissary Eastern Division. (Aug. 26, War D.)

Major George W. Ruthers, commissary, is assigned to duty as assistant to the chief and depot commissary of the division, in charge of the commissary depot, with station in Manila. Capt. Frederick H. Pomroy, commissary, and Jarius A. Moore, commissary, are assigned to duty as assistants to the chief and depot commissary of the division, with station in Manila. (July 5, Phil. Div.)

So much of Par. 33, S.O. 161, War D., July 12, 1911, as directs that Post Coms. Sergt. George W. Arnold be sent to Omaha, Neb., is revoked. When his services are no longer required at Camp Perry he will be sent to Whipple Barracks, Ariz., for duty. (Aug. 25, War D.)

The following assignments to stations of post commissary sergeants are ordered: George Flock, arrived July 3, 1911, to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. John Smith to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty. (July 5, Phil. Div.)

Coms. Sergt. Michael Foley, 20th Inf., Cuartel de Espana, Manila, will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., to await action on application for retirement. (July 7, Phil. Div.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Thomas J. Berney, now at Washington Barracks, D.C., will be sent to Fort Monroe, Va., Army Transport Service, for duty. (Aug. 25, War D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Marien H. DeGraff, now at Washington Barracks, D.C., will be sent Sept. 18, 1911, to New York city, for temporary duty in connection with the exhibit of the Subsistence Department at the Domestic Science and Pure Food Exposition to be held at Madison Square Garden in September, 1911. Upon completion of this duty he will be sent to Chicago, for temporary duty, to take the course of instruction prescribed for commissary sergeants. Upon completion of this duty he will be returned to Washington Barracks, for duty with Field Bakery No. 1, to be organized at that place. (Aug. 29, War D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. George D. Kees, now at Fort Riley, Kas., will be sent, about Sept. 25, 1911, to Chicago, to take the course of instruction prescribed for commissary sergeants. Upon completion of this duty he will be returned to Fort Riley, for duty with Field Bakery No. 2, to be organized at that place. (Aug. 29, War D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. John Fitton, now at Washington Barracks, will be sent about Sept. 25, 1911, to Chicago to take the course of instruction prescribed for commissary sergeants. (Aug. 29, War D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Ernest Bender, Brooklyn, N.Y., on or before expiration of furlough will report to the C.O., Fort Jay, N.Y., who will send him to San Francisco, for transportation to Manila on the transport to leave Nov. 5, 1911, for duty to relieve a post commissary sergeant whose tour of duty is completed. Such sergeant upon relief will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell. (Aug. 29, War D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. John H. Adams, Washington Barracks, D.C., will be sent to Newport News, Va., for temporary duty. (Aug. 28, War D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

##### MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE H. TORNEY, S.G.

First Lieut. Mahlon Ashford, M.C., is relieved further duty on topographical survey of Luzon; to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (July 6, Phil. Div.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered:

First Lieut. William H. Smith upon arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. James R. Mount.

Lieutenant Mount thus relieved will proceed to San Francisco, and take transport about Oct. 5, 1911, for Honolulu, H.T., and report Schofield Barracks, for duty.

First Lieut. Arnold D. Tuttle upon arrival at San Francisco will report General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Edward L. Napier.

Lieutenant Napier thus relieved will proceed to Fort McDowell, for duty.

Major Paul C. Hutton when his services are no longer required at San Antonio, Texas, is relieved duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., and will proceed to Fort Howard, Md., for duty, relieving Major Edward F. Geddings.

Major Geddings thus relieved will proceed to Fort Snelling, for duty. (Aug. 25, W.D.)

Capt. Herbert C. Gibner, M.C., is detailed as a member of the board appointed to meet at Fort McDowell, Cal., for the purpose of conducting examinations of applicants for employment as acting dental surgeons, U.S.N., vice Major William H. Brooks, M.C., hereby relieved. (Aug. 24, War D.)

Capt. Nelson Gape, M.C., will proceed at the proper time to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., as a member of a board to meet at that post Sept. 5, 1911, for the examination of candidates for appointment as second lieutenants in the Army. (Aug. 26, War D.)

Major Bailey K. Ashford, M.C., is relieved from duty with the Governor of Porto Rico and will report to the C.O., Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, for duty. (Aug. 25, War D.)

First Lieut. Edward C. Register, M.C., will proceed at the proper time to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., as a member of a board

to meet at that post Sept. 5, 1911, for the examination of candidates for appointment as second lieutenants in the Army. (Aug. 26, War D.)

So much of Par. 3, S.O. 94, April 22, 1911, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Joseph Casper, M.C., is revoked. Lieutenant Casper is relieved from duty at Fort Du Pont, Del., time to proceed by transport, about Oct. 5, 1911, for the Philippines. (Aug. 26, War D.)

First Lieut. Howard Clarke, M.C., Fort Crook, Neb., will proceed to Fort Omaha, Neb., for temporary duty during the absence of Major Harry L. Gilchrist, M.C. (Aug. 16, D. Mo.)

Upon completion of his duties with a topographical survey party in the field, 1st Lieut. Lee R. Dunbar, M.C., will proceed to Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite, for duty. (July 6, Phil. Div.)

The leave granted Capt. Levy M. Hathaway, M.C., is extended one month. (Aug. 26, War D.)

Major Albert E. Persons, M.C., is relieved from duty as attending surgeon, headquarters Dept. of the East, and assigned to duty as attending surgeon, these headquarters. (Aug. 25, E. Div.)

Leave for one month is granted Major William F. Lewis, M.C., San Francisco. (Aug. 16, D. Cal.)

Sick leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Joseph Casper, M.C. (Aug. 26, War D.)

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. William H. Richardson, M.C., about Nov. 1, 1911, or upon his relief from duty with troops in the Yosemite National Park. (Aug. 24, War D.)

Leave for one month, effective on or about Sept. 1, 1911, is granted Capt. Harry Humphreys, M.C. (Aug. 25, E. Div.)

Leave for one month, about Sept. 1, 1911, is granted Major William H. Brooks, M.C. (Aug. 24, War D.)

Major Edward N. Schreiner, M.C., is relieved from further duty with the 1st Cavalry at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and upon the expiration of any leave of absence that may have been granted him will return to his proper station, Boise Barracks, Idaho. (Aug. 19, W. Div.)

Leave for four months, when his services can be spared, is granted Major Benjamin J. Edger, jr., M.C. (Aug. 29, War D.)

Leave for three months, about Feb. 1, 1912, is granted Major George A. Skinner, M.C. (Aug. 29, War D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect Sept. 15, 1911, is granted Capt. Joseph A. Worthington, M.C. (Aug. 28, War D.)

Major Paul C. Hutton, M.C., when his services are no longer required at San Antonio, Texas, will proceed to Fort Snelling for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to Fort Howard. (Aug. 30, War D.)

Major Joseph H. Ford, M.C., will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, and report in person to C.O. of the 10th Infantry for duty with regiment. (Aug. 30, War D.)

First Lieut. George E. Pariseau, M.C., and 1st Lieut. George B. Jones, M.R.C., are assigned to duty with the 10th Infantry. (Aug. 30, War D.)

Leave for one month and twenty-one days, about Sept. 14, 1911, is granted Major Robert N. Winn, M.C. (Aug. 30, War D.)

First Lieut. Harry G. Ford, M.C., will proceed at the proper time to Fort Rosecrans, Cal., for detail and service as a member of a board of officers to meet Sept. 5, 1911, for the examination of candidates for appointment as second lieutenants in the Army. (Aug. 30, War D.)

Par. 12, S.O. 197, Aug. 23, 1911, War D., relating to Major William F. Lewis, M.C., is revoked. (Aug. 30, War D.)

Sick leave for two months is granted Major Louis T. Hess, M.C. (Aug. 30, War D.)

First Lieut. William Denton, M.C., will proceed to Fort Bliss, Texas, for temporary duty. (Aug. 19, D.T.)

Leave for one month, about Sept. 2, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Eugene G. Northington, M.C. (Aug. 14, D.T.)

#### MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. William M. Archer, jr., M.R.C., is relieved duty at Camp McGrath, Batangas, and will report Puerto Princesa, for duty. (July 7, Phil. Div.)

First Lieut. Thomas E. Scott, M.R.C., recently appointed, is ordered to active duty, and will proceed to Fort Moultrie, S.C., for duty. (Aug. 25, War D.)

First Lieut. Frederick H. Mills, M.R.C., will proceed to Cotabato, Mindanao, for duty at Makar, Mindanao, relieving 1st Lieut. Charles L. Baker, M.R.C., who upon being relieved will proceed to Angur Barracks, Jolo, for duty. (July 6, Phil. Div.)

First Lieut. John W. Meehan, M.R.C., will proceed from Fort Porter, N.Y., to Madison Barracks, N.Y., for temporary duty during the absence on leave of Major Henry S. Greenleaf, M.C. (Aug. 24, E. Div.)

So much of Par. 19, S.O. 133, June 8, 1911, War D., as relieves 1st Lieut. Seaton Norman, M.R.C., from active duty in the Medical Reserve Corps, to take effect upon his arrival at his home, is amended so as to relieve Lieutenant Norman from active duty in that corps, to take effect March 1, 1912. (Aug. 29, War D.)

Leave for two months, about Oct. 1, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Albert H. Eber, M.R.C. (Aug. 28, War D.)

First Lieut. Fred T. Koyle, M.R.C., will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and report in person to the medical superintendent, Army Transport Service, for assignment to duty as surgeon of the transport Kilpatrick. (Aug. 30, War D.)

First Lieut. G. B. Jones, M.R.C., is assigned to duty with 10th Infantry. (Aug. 30, War D.)

#### DENTAL SURGEONS.

Dental Surg. Minot E. Scott, U.S.A., is relieved from duty at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, and will proceed to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, for duty, relieving Dental Surg. Rex H. Rhoades, U.S.A., who, thus relieved, will proceed to Division Hospital, Manila, for duty, relieving Contract Dental Surg. John D. Millikin, U.S.A., now under orders for the United States. (July 7, Phil. Div.)

#### HOSPITAL CORPS.

So much of Par. 28, S.O. 172, War D., July 25, 1911, as relates to Sergt. 1st Class George C. Douglass, H.C., is revoked. (Aug. 25, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class George C. Douglass, H.C., now at Abbeville, S.C., on or before expiration of furlough will be sent to recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., thence on first available transport to Manila, for duty. (Aug. 25, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Benjamin T. Raikes, H.C., now at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., will be sent to the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (Aug. 24, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class William J. Freebourn, H.C., now at Des Moines, Iowa, on or before expiration of furlough will report to C.O. Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for duty. (Aug. 26, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class John M. Corson, H.C., upon arrival at the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., from the Philippine Islands, will be sent at once to Fort Jay, N.Y., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Thomas G. Williams, H.C., who will be sent to Manila on first available transport for duty. (Aug. 28, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Arthur P. Brown, H.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 28, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Ulysses G. Donston, H.C., Fort Mott, N.J., will be sent to Jefferson City, Mo., about Sept. 20, 1911, for duty with the sanitary troops, Militia of Missouri, for ninety days. (Aug. 28, War D.)

Sergt. Rush O. Day, H.C., Fort Ethan Allen, after treatment will be sent to Fort Ontario for duty with the 24th Infantry en route to Manila. Upon arrival at Manila he will report to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for assignment to duty. (Aug. 29, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Patrick J. Maloney, H.C., Fort Jay, N.Y., will be sent to Watertown Arsenal, Mass., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Julius Strauss, H.C. Sergeant 1st Class Strauss upon relief will be sent to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty. (Aug. 30, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Nels Rasmussen, H.C., General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent to Manila for duty. (Aug. 30, War D.)

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. CHARLES H. WHIPPLE.

Major William T. Wilder, paymaster, is relieved from duty at Omaha upon arrival of Capt. James J. Hornbrook, paymaster, and will then proceed to St. Paul for duty. (Aug. 28, War D.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. H. BIXBY, C.E.

Major Herbert Deakney, C.E., is detailed as a member of the examining board at the Army Building, New York city,

during the temporary absence of Col. William M. Black, C.E. (Aug. 29, War D.)

Leave for two months, upon arrival of the September transport in San Francisco, is granted 1st Lieut. James A. O'Connor, C.E., Fort De Russy, H.T. (Aug. 22, W. Div.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, C.O.

Capt. Joseph H. Pelot, O.D., relieved treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., will return to his proper station. (Aug. 26, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Patrick McCue, West Point, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Williams, Me., to relieve Ord. Sergt. John McLaren. Sergeant McLaren upon relief will be sent to West Point, N.Y., for duty. (Aug. 25, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Joseph D. Synek is relieved duty at Iloilo, Panay, and will be sent to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, for duty. (July 5, Phil. Div.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. JAMES ALLEN, C.S.O.

Sergt. Alva B. Mahoney, Signal Corps, now at Fort Sill, Okla., will be sent to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty. (Aug. 26, War D.)

Master Signal Electrician Dennis J. Bowe, Co. G, Signal Corps, will be sent to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for temporary duty in connection with fire control work in the Artillery District of New London. (Aug. 25, E. Div.)

First Class Sergt. Frank J. Warron, S.C., now at Fort Lawton, will be sent to Fort Leavenworth for duty with Co. D, Signal Corps. (Aug. 29, War D.)

#### MASTER SIGNAL ELECTRICIANS.

Master Signal Electrician Zachariah H. Mitchum, Fort Omaha, is detailed for duty with Co. A, Signal Corps, Militia of Vermont, during the annual encampment at Northfield, from Sept. 10 to 30, 1911, inclusive. (Aug. 28, War D.)

Par. 13, S.O. 185, War D., Aug. 9, 1911, relating to Master Signal Electrician Edwin Northstrom, is revoked. (Aug. 29, War D.)

#### CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. E. J. McCLERNAND.

Leave for thirty days, about Aug. 20, 1911, is granted Veterinarian Walter R. Pick, 1st Cav., Presidio of San Francisco. (Aug. 17, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Walter M. Whitman, 1st Cav., Presidio of San Francisco. (Aug. 16, D. Cal.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. FRANK WEST.

Leave for two months, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted 2d Lieut. Frederick S. Snyder, 2d Cav., upon completion of his duties on the topographical work upon which now engaged. (July 6, Phil. Div.)

The leave granted Capt. John J. Boniface, 2d Cav., is extended to and including Sept. 24, 1911. (Aug. 29, War D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. HUGH L. SCOTT.

Leave for one month, about Sept. 10, 1911, is granted Capt. James N. Munro, 3d Cav. (Aug. 17, D.T.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

The leave granted Chaplain Thomas Livingston, 4th Cav., is extended one month. (Aug. 14, C. Div.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, 4th Cav., upon completion of the cases referred to him for trial as J.A. (Aug. 16, C. Div.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. M. O'CONNOR.

The leave granted Capt. David H. Biddle, 6th Cav., is extended one month. (Aug. 28, War D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. GEORGE K. HUNTER.

Capt. William J. Kendrick, 7th Cav., having been detailed in the Q.M.D., will proceed to Manila, for duty. (July 5, Phil. Div.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. JOHN F. GUILFOYLE.

First Lieut. Charles B. Amory, jr., 9th Cav., is detailed to enter the next class at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kas., and will report in person not later than Sept. 25, 1911, for duty. (Aug. 26, War D.)

So much of Par. 9, S.O. 197, Aug. 23, 1911, War D., as relates to 2d Lieut. William W. Erwin, 9th Cav., is revoked. (Aug. 24, War D.)

First Lieut. Gerald C. Brant, 9th Cav., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa., vice Capt. Edwin B. Winans, 4th Cav., relieved. (Aug. 29, War D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. W. JONES.

Leave for ten days, effective Aug. 27, 1911, is granted Major William H. Hay, 10th Cav. (Aug. 24, E. Div.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES PARKER.

Leave for four months, about Sept. 15, 1911, is granted 2d Lieut. Guy H. Wyman, 11th Cav., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Aug. 21, C. Div.)

First Lieut. Wade H. Westmoreland, 11th Cav., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Columbia Military Academy, Columbia, Tenn. (Aug. 26, War D.)

Capt. James E. Shelley, 11th Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department, to take effect Oct. 15, 1911, vice Capt. Alexander M. Miller, Q.M., who is relieved from detail in the department, to take effect Oct. 14, 1911; is assigned to the 11th Cavalry, to take effect Oct. 15, and will join that regiment. (Aug. 29, War D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Stephen C. Reynolds, 11th Cav., is extended one month. (Aug. 30, War D.)

Leave for twenty days, about Aug. 25, 1911, is granted Veterinarian John H. Gould, 11th Cav. (Aug. 14, D.T.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

Col. Frederick W. Sibley, 14th Cav., having arrived on the transport Buford, July 3, 1911, will proceed to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, and assume command of his regiment. (July 5, Phil. Div.)

#### CAVALRY.—UNASSIGNED.

Capt. Charles M. Wesson, Cavalry, is detailed as a major in the Ordnance Department, to take effect Aug. 25, 1911. (Aug. 24, War D.)

The name of Capt. Robert L. Howze, Cavalry, unassigned, is removed from the list of detached officers, to take effect Aug. 24, 1911. (Aug. 24, War D.)

Col. Hugh L. Scott, Cavalry, recently advanced to that grade from lieutenant colonel, unassigned, with rank from Aug. 18, 1911, is assigned to the 3d Cavalry. (Aug. 29, War D.)

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. C. G. TREAT.

The leave for two months, on account of sickness, granted Capt. Frederick B. Hennessy, 3d Field Art., is extended two months. (Aug. 14, C. Div.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, about Aug. 20, 1911, is granted Chaplain Barton W. Perry, 3d Field Art. (Aug. 14, D.T.)

Leave for one month and ten days, about Aug. 17, 1911,



Co. and placed on the unassigned list. He will report at Fort Monroe, Va., for duty.

Capt. Rex Van Den Corput is transferred from the 79th Co. to the 139th Co.

Capt. Curtis G. Rorebeck from duty on the staff of C.O., Artillery District of Chesapeake Bay, and assigned to the 157th Co.

Capt. Claude E. Brigham from duty on the staff of C.O., Eastern Artillery District of New York, and assigned to the 135th Co., to take effect from Sept. 16, 1911.

Capt. Avery J. Cooper from assignment to the 22d Co. and placed on the unassigned list. He will report to C.O., Artillery District of Pensacola, for duty on his staff.

Capt. Richard L. McKenney is transferred from the 139th Co. to the 35th Co.

Second Lieut. Furman E. McCammon from duty on the staff of the C.O., Artillery District of Pensacola, and assigned to the 15th Co. (Aug. 23, War D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, with permission to return to the United States via Europe, is granted Capt. Gordon Robinson, C.A.C., and he is authorized to leave the division at such time between Aug. 15, 1911, and Sept. 15, 1911, as his services can be spared by his commanding officer. (July 6, Phil. Div.)

Major Clarence H. McNeil, C.A.C., is designated as a member of the A.B., vice Major John C. Gilmore, Jr., C.A.C., relieved. (Aug. 23, War D.)

Capt. Kenneth C. Masteller, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to the 101st Co., C.A.C., is placed on the unassigned list, and will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty as recorder of the Coast Artillery Board and secretary of the Coast Artillery School, vice Capt. Claudius M. Seaman, C.A.C., relieved. (Aug. 23, War D.)

First Lieut. Alexander G. Gillespie, C.A.C., will proceed to West Point, N.Y., for duty until Dec. 4, 1911, when he will return to his proper station. (Aug. 24, War D.)

The name of Capt. John R. Procter, C.A.C. (Gen. Staff), is placed on the list of detached officers, to take effect Aug. 25, 1911. (Aug. 24, War D.)

Leave to and including Sept. 15, 1911, is granted Capt. John W. Gulick, C.A.C., upon expiration of the leave granted him. (Aug. 25, War D.)

The following officers, C.A.C., are detailed to witness the experimental firing against the San Marcos in Chesapeake Bay on Aug. 28, 1911, and will report accordingly on the vessels of the fleet in Hampton Roads on the morning of Aug. 27, 1911: Majors Alston Hamilton and Frank K. Fergusson, Capt. Harrison Hall, John R. Procter, William F. Hase, Charles E. Kilbourne, John O. Steger and Offense Hope. (Aug. 25, War D.)

The following officers, C.A.C., will report on Sept. 1, 1911, to the Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet for the purpose of witnessing the regular battle practice of the fleet off the Cape of the Chesapeake: Major Alston Hamilton, Capt. Harrison Hall, William F. Hase, Harry T. Matthews, Jay P. Hopkins, John O. Steger and Offense Hope. (Aug. 25, War D.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Henry H. Malven, Jr., C.A.C. (Aug. 21, E. Div.)

The following transfers of enlisted men of the Coast Artillery Corps are made: Master Electrician Ralph G. Hussey, Fort Howard, Md., to Fort Williams, Me., for duty; Master Electrician Frederick P. Schlandt, Fort Williams, Me., to Fort Howard, Md. for duty. (Aug. 26, War D.)

Leave for one month, after battery service practice, is granted Capt. John L. Hughes, C.A.C., Fort Worden. (Aug. 18, D. Columbia.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Hugh K. Taylor, C.A.C. (Aug. 24, E. Div.)

Fireman Joseph Dietz, C.A.C., Fort Columbia, Wash., will be discharged from the Army by purchase. (Aug. 22, War D.)

The following transfers and assignments of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered. The officers concerned will join the companies to which assigned or transferred without unnecessary delay.

Capt. Howard S. Miller, now unassigned, is assigned to the 138th Company.

First Lieut. William R. McCleary transferred from 137th to 113th Company.

First Lieut. George A. Wildrick transferred from 5th to 89th Company.

First Lieut. Arthur G. Campbell transferred from 141st to 168th Company.

First Lieut. John P. Smith transferred from 114th to 101st Company.

First Lieut. Willis C. Knight transferred from 70th to 38th Company.

First Lieut. Marcel S. Keene transferred from 72d to 121st Company.

First Lieut. Guy B. Lawrason transferred from 120th to 153d Company.

First Lieut. Otto H. Schrader transferred from 130th to 102d Company.

Second Lieut. William N. Porter transferred from 168th to 145th Company.

Second Lieut. Wallace L. Clay, now attached to the 117th Company, is assigned thereto.

Second Lieut. Rex Chandler transferred from 17th to 119th Company.

Second Lieut. Edward S. Harrison, now attached to the 102d Company, is assigned thereto.

Second Lieut. Le Grand B. Curtis transferred from 102d to 130th Company.

Second Lieut. Charles A. Chapman, now attached to the 121st Company, is assigned to 72d Company.

Second Lieut. Raycroft Walsh, now attached to the 96th Company, is assigned to 83d Company.

Second Lieut. Edward B. Dennis, now attached to 9th Company, is assigned to 152d Company.

Second Lieut. John E. Sloan transferred from 118th to 141st Company. (Aug. 30, War D.)

Leave for two months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 1st Lieut. John G. Donovan, C.A.C., upon the completion of his duty in the Philippine Islands. (Aug. 30, War D.)

First Lieut. Ralph D. Bates, C.A.C., relieved from further treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, and will return to proper station. (Aug. 30, War D.)

So much of Par. 3, S.O. 199, Aug. 25, 1911, War D., as relates to Capt. Harry T. Matthews, C.A.C., is revoked. (Aug. 30, War D.)

Capt. Henry J. Hatch, C.A.C., will proceed to Fort Monroe and report on Sept. 1, 1911, to the commander in chief of the Atlantic Fleet for the purpose of witnessing the regular battle practice of the fleet. (Aug. 30, War D.)

Leave for two months is granted Major James M. Williams, C.A.C. (Aug. 29, E. Div.)

Leave for twenty days, effective about Sept. 10, 1911, is granted Col. Adam Slaker, C.A.C. (Aug. 29, E. Div.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, effective upon completion of his duties at Fort Terry, N.Y., is granted Lieut. Col. Charles A. Bennett, C.A.C. (Aug. 26, E. Div.)

#### INFANTRY.

##### 1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. MCGUNNIGLE.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, about Sept. 26, 1911, is granted 2d Lieut. Robert Sears, 1st Inf., Vancouver Barracks. (Aug. 15, D. Columbia.)

Leave for fourteen days, about Sept. 1, 1911, is granted Capt. Robert S. Olney, 1st Inf., Vancouver Barracks. (Aug. 18, D. Columbia.)

The name of 1st Lieut. Frank F. Jewett, 1st Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers, to take effect Aug. 24, 1911. (Aug. 23, War D.)

First Lieut. Ralph B. Lister, 1st Inf., upon arrival of the regular garrison at Boise Barracks, Idaho, will return to proper station, Vancouver Barracks. (Aug. 17, W. Div.)

##### 4TH INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM LASSITER.

First Lieut. Everett N. Bowman, 4th Inf., is relieved duty with Co. E, Signal Corps, Presidio of San Francisco, and will join his regiment. (Aug. 24, War D.)

Leave for one month to 2d Lieut. John P. Bubb, 4th Inf., Fort Crook, Neb., upon completion of his duties with the national matches at Camp Perry, Ohio. (Aug. 18, C. Div.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Clarence H. Farnham, 4th Inf., Fort Crook, Neb., upon completion of his duties with the national matches at Camp Perry, Ohio. (Aug. 18, C. Div.)

##### 5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

The following officers of the 5th Infantry are assigned to duty as inspectors and instructors of Militia, of Vermont, during the encampment near Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Sept. 17-26, 1911, viz: First Lieut. William R. Standford, 1st Co., Signal Corps; 1st Lieut. Francis C. Endicott and Thomas J. Crystal, the 1st Infantry. (Aug. 18, E. Div.)

So much of Par. 3, S.O. 41, c.s., these headquarters, as relates to 1st Lieut. Francis C. Endicott and Thomas J. Crystal, 5th Inf., is revoked. (Aug. 25, E. Div.)

#### 7TH INFANTRY.—COL. DANIEL CORNMAN.

Second Lieut. John C. Moore, 7th Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Taylor M. Reagan, 15th Cav., from duty at that depot and from further duty on recruiting service. (Aug. 23, War D.)

First Sergt. George M. Horner, Co. L, 7th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 24, War D.)

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. John C. Moore, 7th Inf. (Aug. 28, War D.)

#### 8TH INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES W. MASON.

Leave for four months, to take effect Sept. 15, 1911, or as soon thereafter as his services can be spared, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. Murray Baldwin, 8th Inf. He will join his regiment in time to accompany it to the Philippine Islands. (Aug. 25, War D.)

First Lieut. Robert D. Carter, 8th Inf., is relieved treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., and will return to his proper station. (Aug. 24, War D.)

#### 9TH INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES J. CRANE.

Leave for ten days, about Sept. 1, 1911, is granted Capt. Hugh D. Wise, 9th Inf. (Aug. 29, War D.)

Leave for one month on account of sickness is granted 1st Lieut. James G. McIlroy, 9th Inf. (Aug. 30, War D.)

#### 11TH INFANTRY.—COL. ARTHUR WILLIAMS.

Leave for two months, upon completion of his duties at Camp Perry, Ohio, is granted 2d Lieut. Martyn H. Shute, 11th Inf., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (Aug. 14, C. Div.)

Leave for two months, upon his relief from recruiting duty, is granted Capt. James B. Kemper, 11th Inf. (Aug. 24, War D.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. William C. Russell, 11th Inf., Fort D. A. Russell, upon completion of his duties at Camp Lincoln, Ill. (Aug. 21, C. Div.)

#### 12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

Leave for three months, on account of exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the United States, is granted 2d Lieut. James D. Rivet, 12th Inf., and he is authorized to leave the division about Aug. 14, 1911. (July 7, Phil. Div.)

#### 13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

Leave for twenty-five days, about Sept. 1, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. John S. Chambers, 13th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (Aug. 21, C. Div.)

Leave for twenty-five days, about Sept. 1, 1911, is granted Col. Robert H. R. Loughborough, 13th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (Aug. 21, C. Div.)

#### 15TH INFANTRY.—COL. FRANK B. JONES.

Lieut. Col. James A. Maney, 15th Inf., will proceed to his home preparatory to his retirement from active service. (Aug. 26, War D.)

Leave for one month, about Aug. 22, is granted Capt. Leon L. Roach, 15th Inf., Fort Douglas. (Aug. 19, W. Div.)

#### 16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

Leave for fifteen days, about Aug. 21, 1911, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles K. Nulsen, 16th Inf., Fort Gibbon. (Aug. 16, D. Columbia.)

Leave for fifteen days, about Aug. 21, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Walter C. Short, 16th Inf., Fort Gibbon. (Aug. 16, D. Columbia.)

#### 17TH INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN T. VAN ORSDALE.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Earl C. Buck, 17th Inf., is extended one month. (Aug. 25, War D.)

Sick leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Claire R. Bennett, 17th Inf. (Aug. 21, D.T.)

#### 19TH INFANTRY.—COL. MILLARD F. WALTZ.

Leave for three months, under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted 1st Lieut. Roderick Dew, 19th Inf., about Oct. 1, 1911. (July 5, Phil. Div.)

#### 20TH INFANTRY.—COL. JAMES A. IRONS.

Cook John Hughes, Co. L, 20th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 25, War D.)

The following officers of the 20th Infantry will proceed to Fort Douglas for duty to await the arrival of their regiment at that station: Harry J. Hirsch, on the expiration of his present leave; Capt. Harold D. Coburn, 1st Lieut. Martin C. Wise, 2d Lieut. Charles P. Hall, not later than Sept. 13, 1911. (Aug. 29, War D.)

Second Lieut. George F. N. Dailey, 20th Inf., is relieved from further treatment in the general hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, and will return to his station, Fort Douglas. (Aug. 19, W. Div.)

#### 21ST INFANTRY.—COL. GEORGE S. YOUNG.

Leave for two months, under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the United States, is granted Major Almon L. Parmerter, 21st Inf., and he is authorized to leave the division about Aug. 15, 1911. (July 7, Phil. Div.)

#### 22D INFANTRY.—COL. A. REYNOLDS.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Frank Halstead, 22d Inf. (Aug. 15, D.T.)

#### 24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. PAULDING.

Second Lieut. Loren C. Grieves, 24th Inf., will proceed from New York city, N.Y., to Yonkers, N.Y., and take station for the purpose of continuing work on the Progressive Military Map of the United States. (Aug. 29, E. Div.)

#### 26TH INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES A. BOOTH.

Capt. Lindsay P. Rucker, 26th Inf., now at Fort Wayne, Mich., will join his company at Camp Perry, Ohio. (Aug. 21, C. Div.)

Sergt. George Heinze, Co. B, 26th Inf., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Aug. 30, War D.)

#### 28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Max R. Wainer, 28th Inf., is further extended one month. (Aug. 30, War D.)

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. G. de Grasse Catlin, 28th Inf. (Aug. 30, War D.)

#### 30TH INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES MCCLURE.

Drum Major Walter L. Starling, band, 30th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, will be discharged from the Army by purchase. (Aug. 25, W. Div.)

#### INFANTRY.—UNASSIGNED.

First Lieut. Gouverneur V. Packer, Inf., is assigned to the 1st Infantry and will join that regiment upon expiration of his present leave. (Aug. 26, War D.)

Leave for fifteen days, about Sept. 1, 1911, is granted Col. William P. Evans, Inf. (Aug. 25, War D.)

The leave granted Col. William C. Buttler, Inf., is extended one month. (Aug. 21, C. Div.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Col. James S. Rogers, Inf. (Vancouver Barracks. (Aug. 16, D. Columbia.)

The name of 1st Lieut. Donald W. Strong, Inf., is removed from the list of detached officers, to take effect Aug. 23, 1911. Lieutenant Strong is assigned to the 7th Infantry, to take effect Aug. 24, 1911. (Aug. 23, War D.)

Leave for one month and twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Edward J. Moran, Inf., unassigned. (Aug. 26, War D.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Isaac C. Jenks, Infantry, unassigned. (Aug. 28, War D.)

#### PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

First Lieut. Charles J. D. Spreckels, Phil. Scouts, having reported, will report Division Hospital, this city, for observation and treatment. Upon discharge from hospital Lieutenant Spreckels will join his proper station. (July 5, Phil. Div.)

#### MILITIA INSTRUCTION.

The following officers are detailed as inspector-instructors of the Militia of Oklahoma, while in camp at Chandler, Okla., Sept. 4 to 12, 1911, to which place they will proceed at the proper time: Major John A. Murtagh, M.C.; Capt. Arthur R. Kerwin, 13th Inf., Douglas MacArthur, C.E., William N. Michel, S.C. (Aug. 21, C. Div.)

#### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of the Medical Corps to consist of Col. Louis A.

La Garde, Lieut. Col. Walter D. McCaw, Majors Powell C. Fauntleroy, Carl R. Darnall, Frederick F. Russell, Charles R. Reynolds and Paul S. Halloran, Capt. William T. Davis, Charles F. Craig, William A. Wickline, William A. Duncan and Henry J. Nichols, is appointed to meet at the Army Medical School, Washington, D.C., to determine the results of the preliminary examinations of applicants and for the final examination of candidates for admission to the Medical Corps. (Aug. 26, War D.)

A board is appointed to meet from time to time at the call of the president thereof at Fort Monroe, Va., for the examination of Coast Artillery Corps for promotion. Detail: Majors Frederick P. Reynolds, M.C., Andrew Hero, Jr., Clarence H. McNeil, Arthur S. Conklin, all C.A.C., and Capt. George P. Peed, M.C. Majors F. W. Coe and William Chamberlaine, C.A.C., are detailed as members of the board for service therewith during the examination of captains only, vice Majors Hero and McNeil. (Aug. 25, War D.)

A board of medical officers to consist of Lieut. Col. James D. Glennan, M.C.; Lieut. Col. Euclid B. Frick, M.C., and Major Percy M. Ashburn, M.C., is appointed to meet at the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 14, 1911, for the physical examination of Contract Dental Surg. John D. Millikin to determine whether he has the physical qualifications for appointment in the Dental Corps. (Aug. 22, W. Div.)

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at San Francisco from time to time, at the call of the president of the board, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail for the board: Members, Major Gen. Arthur Murray, Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, Col. John P. Wisner, C.A.C.; Lieut. Col. James D. Glennan, M.C.; Lieut. Col. Euclid B. Frick, M.C.; recorder, 2d Lieut. Walter S. Fulton, 24th Inf. (Aug. 29, War D.)

A board to consist of Lieut. Col. George W. McIver, 13th Inf.; Capt. Aubrey Lippincott, 13th Cav., and 1st Lieut. George C. Shaw, 27th Inf., is appointed to meet at the School of Musketry, the Presidio of Monterey, about Sept. 20, 1911, for the purpose of revising the Provisional Small-Arms Firing Manual, 1909. Lieutenant Shaw, upon completion of his duties with the Infantry School at Sea Girt, N.J., will return to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for temporary duty, and upon completion thereof will proceed to Presidio of Monterey for duty as a member of the board. (Aug. 28, War D.)

The following officers will report in person to Major Gen. Arthur Murray, president of an Army retiring board at San Francisco, at such time as he may designate for examination, and return to their present stations or to the places of the receipt by them of this order, respectively: Col. Thomas C. Woodbury, Infantry, William C. Buttler, Infantry, James S. Rogers, Infantry, and Lieut. Col. Reuben B. Turner, Infantry. (Aug. 30, War D.)

#### TRANSFERS.

Second Lieut. Joseph Andrews transferred from the Infantry arm (22d Infantry) to the Field Artillery arm on Aug. 2, 1911, with rank from June 15, 1911, is assigned to the 1st Field Artillery. He will proceed to Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, H.T., for duty. (Aug. 25, War D.)

The following transfers at the request of the officers concerned and their assignments to regiments are announced: Second Lieut. Robert C. F. Goetz from the Cavalry arm (3d Cavalry) to the Field Artillery on Aug. 2, 1911, with rank from Aug. 17, 1910. He is assigned to the 3d Field Artillery. Second Lieut. John R. Lynch from the Field Artillery (3d Field Artillery) to the Cavalry arm on Aug. 2, 1911, with rank from Aug. 17, 1910. He is assigned to the 3d Cavalry. Lieutenant Goetz will join battery to which he may be assigned. Lieutenant Lynch will join troop to which he may be assigned. (Aug. 29, War D.)

#### SHOOTING COMPETITIONS.

On completion of the National matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, Capt. George D. Arrowsmith, 5th Inf., and Julian R. Lindsey, 15th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Oliver A. Dickinson, 5th Inf., will proceed to Sea Girt, N.J., for duty as range officers during Sept. 1-1, 1911. (Aug. 29, E. Div.)

#### VARIOUS ORDERS.

So much of the War Department orders hereinafter specified as directs the officers named to proceed to Honolulu and join that part of their regiment stationed at Fort Shafter is revoked: S.O. 115, Par. 12, May 17, 1911 (Captain Hirsch); S.O. 134, Par. 40, June 9, 1911 (Lieutenant Wise); S.O. 136, Par. 24, June 12, 1911 (Captain Coburn); G.O. 106, Aug. 2, 1911 (Lieutenant Hall). (Aug. 29, War D.)

Par. 15, S.O. 193, Aug. 18, 1911, War D., relating to 1st Lieut. Donald W. Strong, 7th Inf. (now unassigned), and 1st Lieut. Taylor M. Reagan, Cavalry, unassigned (now 15th Cavalry), is revoked. (Aug. 23, War D.)

#### PROPOSED TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

From San Francisco, Cal:

Transport.	Leave S.F.	Due at Honolulu about	Due at Guam about	Due at Manila about	Lay days at Manila.
Sheridan . . .	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 26	Sept. 1	14
Logan . . . . .	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 26	Oct. 3	13
Sherman . . . .	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 26	Nov. 1	14
Thomas . . . . .	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 27	Dec. 3	12
Logan . . . . .	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 26	Jan. 1, '12	14

From Manila, P.I.:

Transport.	Leave Nagasaki about	Due at Honolulu about	Due at S.F. about	Lay days at S.F.
Sheridan . . .	Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 4	Sept. 12
Sherman . . .	Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 5	Oct. 13
Logan . . . . .	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 4	Nov. 12
Sherman . . .	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	Dec. 13
Thomas . . . .	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 4	Jan. 12, '12

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tion, and it will be a condition without precedent if all of these report on the day set for the present examination. Then not more than one-third of those that do report are likely to pass. The War Department has not yet taken up the question of holding another examination, but it will as soon as it is known whether or not there are sufficient successful candidates to fill the vacancies.

Among the new laws which became operative in New York state on Sept. 1, 1911, was one making it a misdemeanor to discriminate against persons wearing the United States uniform in the enjoyment of hotels and theaters and amusement resorts.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1911.

**OPPONENTS OF SERVICE ECONOMY.**

In taking the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL to task in a leading editorial because we urged Southern newspapers to support the Secretary of the Navy in his efforts to effect economies by doing away with useless navy yards, the Atlanta Constitution repeats the assertion that the changes in the organization of the Army and the Navy take no account of the right of the South to a share in the appropriations annually made for the support of the Services. "The Army and Navy economy programs are built upon the plan of taking away all that the South has had of their patronage and presence and giving them to cities and states of the North, East and West," it exclaims dolorously. It refers bitterly to the "Army program which has concentrated divisional headquarters in New York, Chicago and San Francisco, leaving but subalterns in Atlanta, San Antonio and other Southern points."

Although the meaning of the word "subalterns" in the above excerpt from our excited contemporary is not clear, it is plain that the Constitution would find it hard to suggest a better divisional arrangement than that which gives to the metropolis of the East, the metropolis of the Middle West and the metropolis of the Pacific coast the headquarters of the three divisions within the territory of the United States. Perhaps it has not dawned upon our Southern critic that in making the divisional centers under the new organization of the Army a longitudinal basis has been preferred to a latitudinal, and that just as the time of the country is determined by lines drawn from north to south, rather than from east to west, it has been deemed wise to divide the country into Army divisional districts by lines following the meridians, thus doing away with the old boundaries of north and south, and making the divisions East, Central and West. New York thus becomes as much a headquarters for the Gulf as for the East.

The "claims" of this or that city for a share in the "patronage and presence of the Army" have nothing to do with the selection of the three cities for headquarters of the Army. They have been chosen purely for military reasons. Military strategy, military necessity and a general military policy have been the only factors entering into the selection. It must be apparent to the Constitution, as it must be to every patriotic American of sound intelligence, that one of the worst things that could befall this country would be the adoption of a loaves-and-fishes policy for the Army and the Navy; that is, a geographical distribution of organizations for the purpose of advantaging this or that section. If such a policy were followed it would not be long before the military plans of the United States would have no consistency whatever, and the Army and the Navy would become institutions not primarily intended for the defense of the country, but as convenient means of distributing appropriations of the Federal Government among the localities with the strongest Congressional support. Unless military reasons are to control Boston might as well claim headquarters for New England, Denver for the Rocky Mountains, etc., as for the territory known as the South to assert a right to headquarters.

We do not say that more divisions could not be established; indeed, we might imagine division headquarters, under the spur of local demand, springing up over night all over the country like Jonah's gourd, and nearly every large city being supplied with a headquarters, until the supply of men in the Army needed for the divisions had been exhausted. But in the reorganization of the Army it was deemed more economical and effective to have only three divisions in the United States, and the headquarters of these were placed in the metropolis of each district, even though great cities like Boston, Buffalo, Pittsburg, St. Louis, etc., were ignored.

We are at a loss to understand what the Constitution means when it speaks of "bureaucracy disorganizing Army departmental divisions in the South." The departments in the South remain unchanged—those of the Gulf and of Texas. The Northwest, not the South, should be filling the air with lamentations, for the Departments of Dakota and Colorado have been abolished in the new arrangement. We refer at this length to the protest of the Atlanta Constitution in order to make it clear how the Army is hampered in its efforts to obtain economy by the prejudice of local interests and local pride, which is founded on no more solid military principles than this criticism of the admirably simple and economical three-division system recently put into operation.

To what extent localities can place their own interests above the interests of the Service, and consequently of the nation at large, and can view the Army and Navy only as feeders of communities, may be judged from the following advice given by the New Orleans Picayune last week relative to the closing of the New Orleans navy yard. It will be seen that this powerful exponent of Southern opinion not only would oppose naval increase, but it would go further still, and drag in our



system of naval defense in foreign waters, such as Guantanamo, and make that the object of Southern resentment and opposition in Congress. This is the ugly advice given:

"One thing is certain, there is a strong antipathy to everything Southern at the Navy Department, and Southern people would be untrue to themselves did they not resent this in every way in their power. Southern Democratic Congressmen would be fully justified in actively opposing all naval increase and every pet measure for the benefit of the personnel which the Navy Department introduces until those in authority at naval headquarters at Washington come to their senses and realize that all sections of the country are entitled to equal treatment and that it was a serious blunder to close the Southern yards. All Southern Congressmen should show special hostility to the Guantanamo project and oppose every attempt to secure appropriations for that preposterous scheme."

Of course, there is no antipathy whatever in the Navy Department to things Southern; whatever has been done in the way of extending the work of some yards and limiting that of others has been planned or carried out with an eye only to the improvement of Navy conditions and to the demands of naval strategy. Our Southern friends should bear in mind that Secretary Meyer is now engaged in a system of administrative naval reform greater than any that has been attempted since the Civil War. This reform, it should be understood, is not the result of any idiosyncrasy on the part of the Department head or of an erratic reformative zeal. What Mr. Meyer is now undertaking to do in the reorganization of the business methods in the Navy had been thought of and partly worked out by his predecessors, especially during the last administration of President Roosevelt; but upon Mr. Meyer has devolved the large task of bringing all smaller reforms into one consistent plan of economical administration and of putting this plan into execution. Any task involving economies necessarily is unpopular in some quarters; communities, such as human nature, are always tempted to place their local interests before the greater interests of state or nation. When Mayor Gaynor, of New York, signalized the beginning of his administration by stopping the padding of payrolls and abolishing certain boards that had been virtually doing nothing for years beyond drawing large salaries from the city treasury, fierce resentment developed, and he was accused of heartlessness in throwing men out of employment without providing for their future, etc.

The attitude of the people of New Orleans is practically that of the workmen of the New York Navy Yard who lost their positions a few years ago when it was decided to centralize the power plants, etc., under the plan of concentrating the activities of the yard. Where there had been a separate power plant for the Bureau of Construction and Repair, the Bureau of Steam Engineering, etc., the idea was to have one plant do the work for all the bureaus. Naturally, the economies thus effected were disastrous to some workmen, whose protests were neither gentle nor brief. Yet to-day those same men, if they visit the yard, must see that they were wrong, and that it was well that their personal good was not placed before the good of the yard.

We are confident, therefore, that in a few years after the reforms put into effect by Secretary Meyer shall have become crystallized into a permanent policy the people of New Orleans will not only look back upon these outbursts with regret, but will view with no small amount of shame the suggestion that certain Congressmen shall be turned into Dick Turpins to lay the hand of local selfishness upon the throat of naval progress.

After the development of the Guantanamo naval base, the fortifying of the Panama Canal and the proper utilization of the Caribbean Sea points d'appui for the purposes of Gulf defense, the residents of cities on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico will find that thus protected, in addition to the defense afforded by a powerful fleet in being, their homes will be secure, and that the Department acted wisely in using the money not needed for New Orleans and Pensacola in providing for the protection of the open North Atlantic coast.

The Constitution and the Picayune would do a public service if they should place before the people of their cities these words of Rear Admiral A. T. Mahan, U.S.N., in the current North American Review, written to show the difference between the British naval policy and that of Germany: "The German result contrasts strongly with the fits and starts characteristic of government by party, of annual appropriations unenlightened by any continuous definiteness of scheme, in which regard to the votes of the voters takes precedence of regard to the interests of the voters, that is, of the nation." Mr. Meyer is trying to supply a continuity and definiteness to our naval policy upon which after years are sure to place their seal of approval. Those who oppose his plans should present some better argument against them than that which practically assumes the justice of the complaint of the wreckers of the Bahamas, who asked that the home government should tear down the lighthouses because they interfered with their business.

By direction of the Secretary of War experiments with the new Cavalry organization will shortly be conducted at all regimental posts, which it is understood will be not less than two weeks in duration. All Cavalry regiments are to be formed on plans carried out at the Maneuver Division experiments in double rank formation, with troops having not less than ninety-six in line. The regiments are to be formed into four or six troops. When the Secretary issues his orders he will accompany

them with a bulletin which will bring to the consideration of Cavalry officers some of the salient features connected with the proposed reorganization. In this bulletin it will be set forth that the Cavalry is an auxiliary arm of the Service, and the reasons will be given for this view of mounted troops. Considerable data will be furnished in the bulletin to show the ratio of sabers to bayonets, especially in relation to the requirements of larger commands under war conditions in the organization of division and field armies.

#### TRANSFERS OF REGIMENTS.

Unexpectedly the 10th Infantry on Aug. 28 was ordered to take a permanent station on the line of the Panama Canal. Up to the time that this movement was ordered it was planned not to send any troops to the Panama strip until the canal was completed. This change in the plans of the War Department naturally has created an impression that the ordering of the 10th Infantry to the canal at this time is the result of some developments in the affairs of the Panama Republic. It is asserted in diplomatic circles that a crisis in the affairs of the republic may occur this fall, when the time arrives for the Presidential election there. Reports have been current for some time to the effect that the existing administration intends to prevent the holding of an election this fall. According to these rumors the President of the republic is to be given a leave of absence of six months, and during his absence there would be no one in authority to call an election. There may be no foundation for these rumors, but evidently the State Department has given sufficient credence to them to bring about a change in the plans of the War Department. If there should be any disturbance in the Panama Republic it will be highly important that some United States troops should be stationed at the canal. No one could be held responsible if a band of insurgents should slip over to the canal and blow up one of the locks. At the same time, this might be a plan of some of the revolutionists or discontented political leaders in Panama to force intervention on the part of this country in the affairs of the Panama Republic. The adventurous politicians in Panama would not hesitate to pursue such tactics if it would serve their purpose. At least, it is said that the State Department is anxious to avoid such complications, and it is upon its recommendation that the movement of the 10th Infantry has been hastened. Hostilities between the troops and any revolutionary forces in Panama are not regarded as even a remote possibility. The presence of the regiment on the canal strip is a sufficient protection to the great waterway against any hostile force that might be raised in Panama. The regiment is sent to the canal at this time, it is said, to avoid any trouble with Panama in the event that the present political situation should develop into a revolution.

It is expected that the 10th will sail from Galveston on the transport Kilpatrick about Sept. 10. Orders were issued on Aug. 28 for the placing of the transport in commission without delay. A detachment of the 10th Infantry, consisting of an officer from each company and thirty enlisted men, was ordered on the same date to proceed to Fort Benjamin Harrison, where it will pack the baggage of the regiment for shipment. The baggage will be transported by rail to Norfolk and loaded upon the Kilpatrick. As soon as the baggage is aboard the Kilpatrick she will sail for Galveston.

The sending of the 10th to Panama at this time is apt to hasten the general change in the station of the troops in the United States and the Philippines. It is now planned by the War Department to send additional troops to Panama as soon as barracks are available for them. As rapidly as the forces working on the canal vacate buildings they will be occupied by the soldiers. This applies to the troops of the mobile Army, consisting of three regiments of Infantry, one squadron of Cavalry and one battalion of Field Artillery. It is not planned to send the twelve companies of Coast Artillery that are to be stationed on the canal until the fortifications have been completed.

The 10th is sent first because it is the first regiment due for foreign service from the Infantry arm that is not already under orders to sail for the Philippines. If this policy is followed, the 28th Infantry will be the next to go, while the 5th is also in line for a station at the Panama Canal. But this calculation may be upset by the general rearrangement of stations of organizations of the mobile Army. Just at present no definite plan has been even tentatively agreed to in the War Department. It is apparent that there must be a reduction in the number of organizations in the Philippines to take care of the garrisons on the Panama Canal Zone and the increase in the forces at Honolulu. To provide against a decrease in the strength of the Army in the Philippines to an extent which would destroy its ability to give proper protection to the islands it is proposed to recruit all of the organizations serving in the islands up to the authorized strength. By increasing the number of companies of the Coast Artillery and recruiting the other organizations up to their full strength it is thought that the War Department will be able to keep as many rifles in the islands as there are at present. The greatest reduction in the islands, according to the present plans, will be made in the Cavalry.

On the first of June the average strength of the companies of the Army in the Philippines was less than fifty, while the authorized peace strength is sixty-five. It is altogether probable that the Secretary of War may ask authority to put the Philippine organization on a war strength, so as to maintain as many white rifles

in the Philippines as there are at present and greatly reduce the number of organizations. At the same time he may ask for authority to increase the strength of the Philippine Scouts. The Scouts are rendering excellent service, and there appears to be no reason why there should not be a material increase in their strength. In this connection there is under consideration a proposition to station regiments of the various arms of the Service permanently in the Philippines. The same plan would be adopted in handling the organizations of the mobile Army that is proposed for the Coast Artillery. Officers and men would be relieved from time to time, but the regiments would be permanently stationed on the islands. Officers would serve their usual tour of duty in the Philippines, and the men would be allowed to come home at the expiration of their term of enlistment if they did not decide to re-enlist. A great saving would thus result in the maintenance of the Army in the Philippines on account of the reduction of transportation incident to the change of stations between the islands and the United States which takes place under the present system.

If it is decided to carry out this plan there will be a gradual reduction in the number of regiments in the islands. This will be done by not sending regiments to relieve those that come home from the islands. At this time it is impossible to state whether the proposed plan in the distribution of troops will go into effect before orders already issued for the change of stations of regiments are carried out. There are a great many things to be taken into consideration in connection with this important change, and the War Department intends to act with extreme care in the matter.

Although it has not been decided what regiment will take the station at Fort Benjamin Harrison made vacant by sending the 10th Infantry to Panama, the War Department has no intention of abandoning that station as a regimental post. It is possible that as soon as it can be arranged the 23d Infantry will be sent to Fort Benjamin Harrison. In this event a regiment of Cavalry will be selected to relieve the 23d Infantry at Fort Bliss. Fort Clark and Fort McIntosh will probably be abandoned, and the Cavalry regiment concentrated at Fort Bliss. Arrangements have already been made for turning the Fort Clark reservation over to the state of Texas, to be used as a tuberculosis sanitarium. The experience with the Maneuver Division demonstrates that the Cavalry is more useful on the border than Infantry.

Contracts will shortly be let for the construction work on the enlargements of the barracks at Fort Huachuca. When this work is completed it is understood that the headquarters and two more troops of the 4th Cavalry will be stationed at the post. The remainder of the 4th Cavalry will be stationed at Fort Apache. It is the present plan of the War Department to keep as strong a force of Cavalry on the Mexican border as possible.

#### PAY OF THE ORGANIZED MILITIA.

Officers of the Organized Militia, as well as those of the Army, have become interested in the bill pending before the House Committee on Military Affairs for the increase of the term of enlistment in the Army from three to five years. It has been a serious question in the minds of those who have studied it as to whether the Dick law does not require that all the Militia should have the same term of enlistment as the Army, as most of them now have, in order to comply with the terms of the act. If this question should be submitted to the Comptroller of the Treasury in all probability he would refuse to approve an allotment for any of the National Guard who had not complied with this feature of the Army organization.

In the event of the passage of the Militia Pay bill it will be absolutely necessary for all the National Guard who wish government aid to put into effect the Army regulations as to enlistments. One of the bills that has been introduced providing for pay for the Guard has a provision which covers this feature of the Organized Militia. At a conference of the officers of the National Guard and of the Army it was decided not to place a provision in the act which fixed the term of enlistment of the Guard, but to leave this matter to the discretion of the War Department. Of course, if Congress should increase the term of enlistment from three to five years in the Army the Secretary of War would put regulations into effect under the Pay bill if it should be passed which would fix the term of enlistment for the Organized Militia at five years. Realizing that this would eventually be the outcome of any legislation which would change the term of enlistment in the Army, the National Guard officers have the matter under consideration, and will probably take some action on the question at the annual meeting of their association, which takes place in Buffalo this fall.

Aside from the effect that the proposed change in the term of enlistment in the Army will have on the organization of the Militia, the officers of the National Guard have taken into consideration the relations between the pay of the enlisted men under the existing statutes and the bill that is pending before the House Committee on Military Affairs. The pay of the Militia under the Pepper bill is based on the pay of the Army. Any reduction in that pay would result in a corresponding decrease of the pay of the Organized Militia under the Pepper bill. It would not be a surprising development of the discussion if the National Guard should enter protest against any legislation for an increase in the term of enlistment for the Army which would result in a decrease in the pay of the enlisted men.



## THE NEW INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS.

## FIRST PAPER.

The wars that have been fought since the campaigns of Napoleon, excepting the War of the Rebellion, which proves nothing, have been alike in one significant respect: each has been won by the belligerent that in peace time had devoted the greater effort toward the development of an efficient and numerous infantry, and the victor has generally been inferior in auxiliary arms, both in numbers and armament. This uniform outcome of combat during the period of the modern powerful infantry weapon may be only a coincidence; on the other hand, it may teach the unwisdom of entrusting the all-important infantry fight to raw, ignorant and poorly disciplined troops, and it must assuredly teach infantry officers the necessity of ceaseless efforts to raise the standard of instruction and training in their commands.

It is plain that the board which prepared the new Infantry Drill Regulations has this high regard for the power of good infantry, while the valuation it places upon other classes of infantry is evidenced by its recommendation under deployments and elsewhere, that thin deployments be reserved for use only against poor troops. And in other particulars it is indicated that American Infantry has before it something to learn and much to forget before it is prepared to engage a strong enemy.

In one respect it will be difficult to put into practical effect the compact combat tactics of the new Regulations. With Regular companies of five or six squads and Militia companies varying from two to six squads it is difficult to see how the spirit of the new Regulations can be thoroughly taught, and much less physically represented. The remedy, of course, lies not so much in a less idealistic conception of combat as it does in providing strong units. Meantime, it remains to be seen whether the rather loose ideas of the board as to close order and its advanced ideas as to fire and mass fighting are suitable to American units. These units are accustomed to an unusually precise system of close order drill, well suited to the smallness of the groups which execute it, and they are accustomed to thin skirmish lines in combat formations, with weak supports and reserves, or frequently none at all.

Recently the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL gave a brief account of the genesis of the new Regulations. In this it was intimated that the Revision Board convened at Fort Leavenworth March 1, 1911, proceeded according to its own radical ideas and departed freely from the old forms. But the ideas and departures are, in the main, eminently sound. The character of the new work reflects the personality of its authors. Lieut. Col. John F. Morrison has long been the senior instructor of military art at the Fort Leavenworth schools. As a deep student with a decidedly practical turn of mind he has no superior in the Army. Capt. Merch B. Stewart's energetic tour of service in the Tactical Department at the Military Academy, and his experience and success in many Infantry competitions, fitted him exceptionally well for a share in the work of the board. The third member, Capt. Alfred W. Bjornstad, brought his experience with Militia, Volunteers and Regulars, in each of which he has led his company into action. Few could realize as well as he the limitations or value of each of these classes of troops.

The Regulations are generous in the presentation of broad principles, but indifferent to the many details that are ordinarily considered essential to a successful drill regulations. One may well question whether the board has not been too much inclined toward looseness, not only because of its very brief descriptions—the brevity is certainly forced—but because of the lack of precision, or at least the difficulty of exacting precision, as well. The number of officers who will quarrel with the change is not as great as in the old days, when the interpretation of regulations reached an extreme that was quite ridiculous. The Regulations under review say, in Paragraph 4, "In the interpretation of the Regulations the spirit must be sought. Quibbling over the minutiae of form is indicative of failure to grasp the spirit."

This is entirely true. The old-time contentions that centered about points that were quite trivial and that related more to non-essential details of close order drill or of ceremonies were a waste of effort that might better have been directed in more profitable channels. To the extent that quibbling is discouraged, and direct, simple methods are prescribed, both in the close order drill and in the ceremonies, the new Regulations are written on new and correct lines, but many an old drillmaster will find fault, we think, and we have no doubt many will prove that some movements, *right front into line* in battalion drill, for example, "can't be done."

A departure is the division of the book into five parts. Part I. is entitled, "Drill," and includes in general the matter treated in the first 146 pages of the present Regulations. Part II. is an exposition of the principles of Infantry combat. Much that relates to combat has, of course, been introduced in Part I., but only so much as was necessary to indicate the functions of the various commanders and the division of responsibility between them.

Part III. deals with "Marches and Camps." Under this head are considered the principles of Infantry marching and the sanitation and arrangements of camp. The protection of the march (advance, rear and flank guards) and the protection of camps and bivouacs (outposts) are treated in this part of the work.

All the ceremonies and inspections are simplified and compressed into Part IV. Part V., entitled, "Manuals," contains such miscellaneous matter as the "Manual of the Saber," "Manual of Tent Pitching," "Manual of the Bugle," etc.

One might ask whether a book which treats of the sanitation of camps, advance and rear guards, outposts, patrolling and entrenchments, besides ordinary drill, could not better be called the "Infantry Manual."

Certainly the new Regulations are more than Drill Regulations if foreign drill regulations are accepted as a criterion. The bulk of Part II. is properly included because it serves to amplify Part I. The latter would be incomplete and hazy without the former. But Part III. could well have been left out, as could the many paragraphs on entrenchments and patrolling in Part II. It is difficult, if not impossible, to present these matters in correct form within the space permitted in a book of drill regulations. An attempt to do so may easily result in a limitation, and a limitation may produce fixed forms. The Revision Board certainly shows itself hostile to fixed forms in any phase of tactics, as would be expected from the Leavenworth complexion of the board; but in this instance it is believed the matter referred to might well have been omitted. Other and more complete

sources of information are available, or should be made available.

As an aid to those Organized Militia units which have limited access to military literature these parts of the book undoubtedly have a distinct value. If the board had in mind the needs of Militiamen so situated it can plead partial justification.

The book is therefore more than a Drill Regulations, but considerably less than an Infantry Manual.

## THE NATIONAL MATCHES.

The first of the National Matches to be shot at Camp Perry, Ohio, was the National Individual Match, which began at the end of a drizzle on the morning of Aug. 25.

There was a small army of contestants, and the match was splendidly won after a close contest by Sergt. Charley M. King, of Co. I, 53d Iowa National Guard. He made a total score of 285 points, eleven points better than the winning score made in 1910 by Sergt. Scott Clark, of the 2d Regiment of Indiana, who at that time scored a total of 274 points.

The second man in this year's contest was Sergt. Charles M. Smith, 17th U.S. Inf., with a score of 283 points.

Sergeant King not only won the National Individual Match, but, adding his score in the latter contest to the one he made in the President's Match, in the N.R.A. meet, he wins the individual military championship of the United States, with a score eighteen points to the better of the score of the winner in 1910, viz., Corpl. George W. Farnham, U.S.M.C. It will be seen that Sergeant King against such a field of crack shots accomplished some remarkably fine shooting. The scores of all the prize-winners follow:

## NATIONAL INDIVIDUAL MATCH.

No.	Score	Rank	Points	Prize
1	C. M. King, Sergt. 53d Iowa	98	48 46 48 45	\$60
2	C. M. Smith, Sergt. 17th U.S. Inf.	97	46 49 47 44	55
3	O. M. Schriver, Sergt. U.S.M.C.	98	42 49 45 281*	50
4	W. H. Richer, Capt. 2d Ohio	98	44 47 48 281*	45
5	C. J. Van Amburgh, S.M., 2d Mass.	96	48 46 46 45	40
6	K. A. Burnham, Sergt., Mass.	94	45 47 49 280*	35
7	J. S. Eigenman, Lieut. U.S.N.	92	49 43 49 47	30
8	Ernest Miller, 1st Lieut. 1st O.I.	91	48 42 49 49	25
9	E. W. Eddy, Capt. 8th Ohio	88	49 45 49 48	20
10	J. K. Maas, 1st Sergt. 13th U.S.C.	93	46 43 48 48	25
11	D. A. Preussner, 2d Lieut. 53d Ia.	89	50 44 45 50	10
12	J. H. Cole, 2d Lieut. 2d C.	99	45 42 46 45	5
13	R. C. Giffen, Ens. U.S.N.	96	45 44 46 46	77†
14	G. C. Shaw, 1st Lieut. 27th U.S.I.	94	46 45 50 42	277†
15	Hugh Kneer, Ens. U.S.N.	94	45 49 45 277†	10
16	Tom Worsham, Corpl. U.S.C.	96	45 42 47 46	276†
17	E. E. Lindroth, Lieut. 3d Ill.	94	49 41 47 45	276†
18	E. E. Pope, Sergt. 2d Ala.	91	48 41 49 47	276†
19	J. V. Ogan, Lieut. U.S.N.	91	46 43 49 47	276†
20	C. L. Pool, 1st Lieut. Texas	88	50 44 48 46	276†
21	John King, Ch.G.M. U.S.N.	88	50 44 49 45	276†
22	C. L. Burdette, 2d Lieut. W.Va.	96	43 44 46 46	275†
23	M. M. Randle, Pvt. U.S.M.C.	89	47 43 48 48	275†
24	E. D. Myrick, Ch.T.C. U.S.N.	92	47 42 48 45	274†

The winner of this match in 1910 was Sergt. Scott Clark, Co. D, 2d Indiana, with a score of 274.

25 F. J. Finckel, Jr., 53d Iowa, 92 44 45 49 274† \$5  
26 W. A. Tewes, Lieut. Col. N.J., 92 41 45 48 48 274† 5  
27 B. F. Cole, Capt. 1st West Va., 86 49 47 44 274† 5  
28 L. E. Lyon, Pvt. 1st Sqn. Colo., 94 46 41 48 44 273† 5  
29 E. A. Rutishauser, B.S.Maj. 3d Ill., 94 46 43 47 43 273† 5  
30 H. A. Webb, 2d Lieut. 6th O., 93 48 42 44 46 273† 5  
31 W. F. Amesen, Ens. U.S.N., 92 48 44 50 39 273† 5  
32 W. C. Stoll, 39th U.S. Inf., 91 46 46 46 44 273† 5  
33 W. H. Meadows, Capt. 1st Ky., 91 45 43 47 47 273† 5  
34 A. H. Pfeil, Capt. N.J., 88 46 46 46 47 273† 5  
35 L. M. Felt, Sergt. 2d Ill., 93 46 43 43 47 272† 5  
36 G. E. Organ, Col. Sergt. 3d Wis., 91 50 43 47 41 272† 5

\* Receives gold medal; † receives silver medal; ‡ receives bronze medal.

## SPECIAL PRIZES.

For highest aggregate in slow fire: Sergt. Andrew N. Dow, Co. D, 1st Inf., Fla., 48, 49, 48—145. A gold medal and \$20 cash.

For highest score in rapid fire: Lieut. Don A. Preussner, 53d Inf., Iowa, score 50. Won in shoot off.

For highest score in skirmish: Lieut. John H. Cole, 2d Inf., D.C., score 99. Won in shoot off.

## INDIVIDUAL MILITARY CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE U.S.

No. 1 Sergt. Charley M. King, Co. I, 53d Inf., Iowa.	
Score in President's Match	280
Score in National Individual	285

Aggregate 565

No. 2 Sergt. O. M. Schriver, U.S. Marine Corps.	
Score in President's Match	273
Score in National Individual	281

Aggregate 554\*

\* Aggregate skirmish score in both matches. 192

No. 3 Lieut. Col. William A. Tewes, Asst. Insp. General Rifle Practice, N.J.	
Score in President's Match	280
Score in National Individual	274

Aggregate 554\*

\* Aggregate skirmish score in both matches. 183

The U.S. Military Championship for 1910 was won by Corpl. George W. Farnham, U.S. Marine Corps, with a score of 547.

## NATIONAL TEAM MATCH.

The National Team Match, in which forty-two teams contested for honors, against forty-three competing in 1910, was concluded Aug. 29. It was splendidly won by the team from the U.S. Marine Corps, captained by Capt. D. C. McDougal, with the big lead of sixty-two points over the Army Infantry Team, which was second with 3,118 points. Lieut. George C. Shaw, 27th U.S. Inf., was captain of the Army Infantry Team. The U.S. Navy Team, under Lieut. Isaac F. Dortch, with a score of 3,113 points, two points better than its score last year, won third place, and the team from the Massachusetts Militia, Col. J. D. Upton captain, with a score of 3,101 points, got fourth place. Its score was four points behind its record of 1910, when the team stood seventh on the list. The above constitute the prize-winners in Class A.

The prize-winners in Class B are: 1. Kansas, with 3,050 points; 2. West Virginia, with 3,027; 3. Arizona, with 2,277, and 4. Florida, with 2,963 points. The latter team jumped from No. 37 last year to No. 16 this year, and has increased its score by 274 points over 1910.

The prize-winners in Class B were: 1. Tennessee, with 2,851 points; 2. Delaware, with 2,819; 3. Virginia, 2,797, and 4. North Dakota, with 2,788 points.

The Army Infantry Team, which won first prize last year, had by the terms of the match to eliminate all its old shooting men this year and put an entire new team in the field. It was sixty-eight points behind its record of 1910. The Army Infantry Team led the field at the end of the first day's shooting, but lost in the skirmishing to the Marines on the second day.

The Marine Corps Team, which won second place last year, increased its score this year by forty-four points,

which, however, is six points behind the score of the Army Infantry Team of 1910. The Marines had to drop ten out of the twelve men on last year's team.

The U.S. Navy Team, which stood fifth last year and just missed a prize by one point, got third place this year, twelve points ahead of Massachusetts, which landed fourth place.

The Army Cavalry Team, under Capt. W. H. Clopton, Jr., 8th Cav., which won third prize last year, had to eliminate eight of its old members this year, and dropped down to sixth place. The team from Iowa, which last year won fourth place, had to shoot with six new members this year, and dropped down the list this year to No. 13. It was 114 points behind its record of 1910. All of the forty-two competing teams finished their scores except New Jersey, who after the shooting at 1,000 yards left for home. The shooting on the last day of the match was in a twelve-mile wind.

The honors for the several ranges in the match were as follows: At 200 yards, slow fire, the Marines with a total of 512; at 200 yards, rapid fire, the Army Infantry with 555; at 600 yards, slow fire, the Marines with 561; at 1,000 yards, Army Infantry, 593; at the skirmish, the Marines with 1,085. The four highest teams in each class receive the medals and trophies which are provided for by Congress.

Among the surprises on the last day of the match was the rise of the Ohio Team from twelfth place in 1910 to fifth place in 1911, and the splendid fight the team from New York made from eleventh place in 1910 to ninth place in 1911. At one stage of the shooting on the last day the New York Team was as far down as twenty-second place. Its score is twenty-three points less than its record of 1910, and it has been handicapped because the new range at Blauvelt has not been completed sufficiently to enable the team to shoot over all distances.

The scores of the winning teams in each class are:

	Class A	Class B
Marines	200 yds. 512	600 yds. 561
U.S. Infantry	508	555
Navy	504	552
Massachusetts	502	541

Kansas	485	535	538	469	1,023	3,050
West Virginia	493	530	530	462	1,012	3,027
Florida	489	514	533	477	950	2,963
Arizona	495	535	537	482	926	2,975

Tennessee	477	512	512	463	884	2,851
Delaware	475	469	541	477	857	2,819
Virginia	466	495	498	446	892	2,797
North Dakota	458	490	525	468	847	2,788

The relative standing of the teams:

U.S. Marines	3,180	Texas	2,934
U.S. Infantry	3,118	Georgia	2,910
U.S. Navy	3,113	Pennsylvania	2,894
Massachusetts	3,101	Minnesota	2,883
Ohio	3,080	Michigan	2,870
U.S. Cavalry	3,075	Tennessee	2,851
Kansas	3,050	Delaware	2,819
District of Columbia	3,048	Virginia	2,797
New York	3,029	North Dakota	2,788
West Virginia	3,027	Montana	2,767
Oregon	3,005	Vermont	2,750
Wisconsin	3,003	Utah	2,741
Iowa	2,998	Mississippi	2,739
Colorado	2,996	New Mexico	2,726
Arizona	2,978	South Carolina	2,669
Florida	2,963	Rhode Island	2,639
Connecticut	2,961	Kentucky	2,618
Illinois	2,953	North Carolina	2,533
Alabama	2,945	Wyoming	2,392
Maryland	2,939	Arkansas	2,275
Indiana	2,934		

In a special match at 1,000 yards on an illuminated target on the night of Aug. 29, Captain Emerson, of Ohio, won with a score of 71 out of a possible 75. The conditions were adverse on account of a cold fifteen mile wind blowing across the range. Each of the twenty-five competitors was permitted five sighting shots before the fifteen record shots. Other scores were Chesley, of Connecticut 71, Winder, of Ohio, 70, and Rothrock, of Ohio, 69.

## UNITED SERVICE MATCH.

The United Service Match, a new competition, was shot on Aug. 30, and was handily won by the team from the U.S. Navy, which was far too fast for the other teams. The Navy Team won the match by the long lead of forty-six points over the National Guard Team, 154 points over the Army Team and 402 points ahead of the team from the U.S. Marine Corps.

This match was open to teams of twenty men, each man firing ten shots at 200 yards, rapid fire; ten shots at 600 yards, slow fire; ten shots at 1,000 yards, slow fire, and one skirmish run.

The teams were selected after the close of the national matches and the method of selection was as follows: The Army team by the captains of the Infantry and Cavalry national teams; the Navy team by the captains of the Navy and Naval Academy national teams; the Marine Corps team by the captain of the Marine Corps national team; the National Guard team by the committee made up of the captains of the three leading National Guard teams in each of the three classes, A, B and C, in the national team match. The officers of a team to be also selected by this committee. The officers of a team to consist of a team captain, a team coach and adjutant.

Prizes: To consist of a trophy to be known as the "United Service Trophy," presented to the National Rifle Association of America by Col. Robert M. Thompson, class of '68, United States Naval Academy, to be held in the same manner as the national trophy, and medals to the individual members and officers of each team.

The U.S. Navy team scored 4,263 points. The National Guard team was second with a score of 4,217. The Army team finished third with 4,109 and the U.S. Marine Corps fourth with 3,861.

## NATIONAL REVOLVER MATCH.

The National Individual Revolver Match, the concluding contest, shot on Aug. 30, was won by Chief Turret Captain E. B. Myrick, of the U.S. Navy, with a score of 416 points. Ten shots were fired at seventy-five yards, slow fire; ten shots at twenty-five yards and ten shots at fifty yards, timed fire; ten shots at fifteen yards and ten shots at twenty-five yards, rapid fire.

The matches were efficiently managed by Brig. Gen. R. K. Evans, U.S.A., of the General Staff, executive officer, assisted by nearly 100 Regular and National Guard officers. Among the principal assistants to General Evans were Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, U.S. Inf., chief range officer; Capt. M. C. Mumma, 2d U.S. Cav., statistical officer, and Capt. J. R. Lindsey, 15th U.S. Cav., adjutant. It was the most interesting and successful meeting yet held for the National Matches.

The marking and scoring was done by troops from the U.S. Army and from the Marine Corps. For this service the War Department detailed one troop of the 15th Cavalry, two battalions from the 26th Infantry and two battalions from the 27th Infantry.

It has been found necessary to detach Murphy, the pet kangaroo of the battleship Wisconsin, and send him to the Bronx Zoological Park, New York. Murphy loses his berth in the Navy owing to his bad behavior. He went aboard while the vessel was on the world's cruise at Albany, Australia, as a gift from the people of that city.



## MILITIA APPORTIONMENTS AND ALLOTMENTS.

Circular 13, Division of Militia Affairs, W.D., publishes the following tables. Table I. gives the apportionment among the several states, territories and the District of Columbia of funds appropriated by Congress in accordance with Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended by the Act approved June 22, 1906, for arms, equipments and camp purposes and for the promotion of rifle practice, totals as follows:

Alabama, \$43,001.35; Arkansas, \$35,182.92; California, \$39,092.14; Colorado, \$19,546.07; Connecticut, \$27,364.50; Delaware, \$11,727.64; Florida, \$19,546.07; Georgia, \$50,819.78; Idaho, \$11,727.64; Illinois, \$105,548.87; Indiana, \$58,638.20; Iowa, \$50,819.78; Kansas, \$39,092.14; Kentucky, \$50,819.78; Louisiana, \$35,182.92; Maine, \$23,455.28; Maryland, \$31,273.71; Massachusetts, \$62,547.42; Michigan, \$54,728.99; Minnesota, \$43,001.35; Mississippi, \$39,092.14; Missouri, \$30,365.84; Montana, \$11,727.64; Nebraska, \$31,273.71; Nevada, \$11,727.64; New Hampshire, \$15,636.85; New Jersey, \$46,910.56; New York, \$152,459.49; North Carolina, \$46,910.56; North Dakota, \$15,636.85; Ohio, \$89,912.01; Oklahoma, \$27,364.50; Oregon, \$15,636.85; Pennsylvania, \$132,913.36; Rhode Island, \$15,636.85; South Carolina, \$35,182.92; South Dakota, \$15,636.85; Tennessee, \$46,910.56; Texas, \$70,365.84; Utah, \$11,727.64; Vermont, \$15,636.85; Virginia, \$46,910.56; Washington, \$19,546.07; West Virginia, \$27,364.50; Wisconsin, \$50,819.78; Wyoming, \$11,727.64; Arizona, \$11,320.61; District of Columbia, \$37,070.88; Hawaii, \$14,722.49; New Mexico, \$10,275.41; expenses, Division of Militia Affairs, \$37,660; expenses, National Militia Board, \$800; total, \$2,000,000.

Table II.

Amounts set aside by the Secretary of War for the fiscal year 1911-12 for the purpose of procuring supplies and ammunition for issue to the several states, territories, and the District of Columbia, under the authority granted in Sec. 13 of the Militia Law.

State or Territory.	Enlisted strength.	Ammunition.	Supplies.	Allotment.
Alabama	2,914	\$15,754.12	\$27,169.10	\$42,923.22
Arkansas	1,258	7,110.18	11,420.16	18,530.34
California	3,000	14,721.50	29,468.50	44,140.00
Colorado	1,234	6,845.61	11,331.21	18,176.82
Connecticut	2,482	12,233.38	24,336.48	36,559.86
Delaware	337	1,781.15	3,183.85	4,964.01
Florida	1,007	5,490.54	9,342.57	14,833.11
Georgia	2,396	12,384.93	22,468.15	35,293.08
Idaho	627	3,648.50	5,877.21	9,235.71
Illinois	5,774	30,747.24	54,303.78	85,051.02
Indiana	2,197	10,770.77	21,491.04	32,361.81
Iowa	2,880	15,926.09	26,496.31	42,422.40
Kansas	1,666	8,935.68	15,604.50	24,540.18
Kentucky	1,768	10,225.65	15,816.99	26,042.64
Louisiana	1,870	8,627.06	18,918.04	27,545.10
Maine	1,252	4,972.28	13,460.68	18,432.96
Maryland	1,599	8,972.43	14,580.84	23,553.27
Massachusetts	5,413	26,342.55	53,390.94	79,733.49
Michigan	2,489	13,482.26	28,180.71	36,662.97
Minnesota	2,406	12,478.99	22,961.39	35,440.38
Mississippi	1,316	7,163.85	12,220.83	19,384.68
Missouri	2,458	13,000.78	23,205.56	36,206.34
Montana	698	3,969.85	6,311.69	10,281.54
Nebraska	1,208	6,684.78	11,109.06	17,793.84
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	1,182	5,383.91	12,006.95	17,390.86
New Jersey	3,716	19,932.24	34,754.44	54,736.68
New York	13,688	68,665.95	132,958.29	201,624.24
North Carolina	1,965	10,141.65	18,802.80	28,944.45
North Dakota	599	3,181.25	5,642.02	8,823.27
Ohio	5,437	30,675.22	49,411.79	80,087.01
Oklahoma	955	5,298.64	8,768.51	14,067.15
Oregon	1,291	6,656.93	12,359.50	19,018.43
Pennsylvania	9,864	57,369.99	87,926.73	145,296.72
Rhode Island	1,189	3,550.72	13,963.25	17,513.97
South Carolina	1,704	9,347.83	15,752.09	25,099.92
South Dakota	802	4,579.19	14,580.84	19,160.03
Tennessee	1,386	7,742.34	12,673.44	20,415.78
Texas	2,519	13,641.67	23,463.20	37,104.87
Utah	328	1,568.86	8,262.58	4,831.44
Vermont	762	4,308.63	6,915.63	11,224.26
Virginia	2,017	10,067.12	19,643.29	29,710.41
Washington	1,178	5,785.72	11,566.22	17,351.94
West Virginia	1,238	6,850.28	11,385.46	18,235.74
Wisconsin	2,809	15,443.14	25,933.43	41,376.57
Wyoming	580	3,252.23	5,291.17	8,543.40
Arizona	631	3,726.26	5,568.37	9,294.63
Dist. of Columbia	1,314	6,687.37	12,567.85	19,355.22
Hawaii	507	2,650.00	4,818.11	7,468.11
New Mexico	785	3,732.84	7,830.21	11,563.05
Totals	108,695	573,189.16	1,027,888.19	1,601,077.35
Unallotted	.....	.....	.....	398,922.65
Total appropriation	.....	.....	.....	\$2,000,000.00

## DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

Midshipman J. W. Anderson, U.S.N., in anticipation of orders to a vessel of the Battleship Fleet, went from his home at Chattanooga to Washington, D.C., where he received orders to join the U.S.S. Georgia at Boston. The Comptroller refuses to allow for the travel to Washington, as "an officer is not bound to obey orders until he receives them, and the appellant was not under orders to travel to Boston until he received the orders in Washington on July 3, 1911."

In the case of Henry Guilmette, paymaster's clerk, U.S.N., the Comptroller says: "I understand the reasonable and true meaning of Sec. 13, Act of March 3, 1899, to be that the gratuity of five years in computing longevity pay is intended for an officer who enters the Navy from the occupations and pursuits of civil life, and does not apply to one who, after a naval service of several years, either resigns or has his employment terminated by direction of the law, then within a few days accepts another appointment in the Navy, even though while out of the Service he sought but failed to obtain employment or occupation which he preferred to the naval service."

## NAVY AMMUNITION HOISTS.

A special board has been appointed to investigate the operations of ammunition hoists, which are said to be far from satisfactory to the Secretary of the Navy. It will not be surprising if after all the experiments with systems of handling powder by hand the Navy should go back to power hoists.

It will be recalled that power ammunition hoists were abandoned after the Reuter Dahl agitation in 1907, which resulted in a Congressional investigation. That naval critic and a number of officers who agreed with him made as violent an attack on the power hoist as they did on the location of the armor belt of the fleet. But the system of handling ammunition which has been adopted on some of the ships is proving more unsatisfactory than the power hoist. It is claimed that the scheme of stowing shells in the turret, which is made necessary through the abandonment of power hoists, would prove a dangerous expedient under actual war conditions. After the supply

of shells in the turret is exhausted it is charged that it would be necessary to reduce the rate of fire to one-third of that which is attained in the usual target practice. In a long battle it would be necessary to use more projectiles than can be stored in the turrets and it is urged there are no facilities on board of ships without power hoists to bring up the ammunition from below rapidly enough to keep up the usual rate of fire.

Five hundred thousand dollars was appropriated about two years ago to perfect a system of handling ammunition on board ship. With this amount it is thought a perfectly safe power hoist can be developed.

## TOGO'S FAREWELL TO AMERICA.

Admiral Togo bade good-by to the United States on Aug. 29 at Seattle, Wash., when he boarded the Japanese steamship the Tamba Maru for home. When Admiral Togo mounted the gangplank the crowd cheered, and he smilingly bowed acknowledgment. As the Tamba Maru, with Admiral Togo standing on the bridge beside her commander, moved slowly along through the harbor every vessel in the bay tooted its whistle, and nearby factories joined in the noisemaking. The steamer was joined by the U.S. cruisers West Virginia, flagship of Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland, and the Colorado, and proceeded toward the sea. In addition to the escort of the American warships the Japanese organization of Seattle had chartered boats to follow the Tamba Maru until she had passed out of the Sound.

President Taft on Aug. 29 received a telegram at Beverly, Mass., from Admiral Togo, in Seattle, which read: "Pray accept my heartfelt thanks for your kind farewell messages. Allow me to express again, Mr. President, my deepest gratitude for the great honor which you have done me and my highest appreciation of the most cordial and friendly welcome which your Government and people have so kindly accorded me during my stay in this country. I only regret that my present visit has been so much limited. Wishing you good health and prosperity."

A despatch was received at the Navy Department Aug. 29 from Rear Admiral Southerland, commanding the Second Division of the Pacific Fleet, stating that his flagship, the West Virginia, had sailed from Seattle for San Francisco on the morning of the 29th, and would accompany Admiral Togo as far as Canadian waters. The Admiral also stated that during the trip to San Francisco coal tests will be made on the vessels comprising this fleet. Acting Secretary of the Navy Winthrop has received the following despatch from Admiral Togo, dated Aug. 29, on board the steamship Tamba Maru, via Seattle: "Permit me to express to you my high appreciation of the special honor you have kindly done me in giving me an escort of a squadron upon my departure from the port of Seattle this morning."

## PACIFIC FLEET.

The departure of the California, South Dakota, West Virginia, Colorado and the First and Second Divisions of the Pacific Torpedo Fleet for Hawaii has been postponed until Oct. 1. These vessels will leave the navy yard, Mare Island, and San Francisco as soon as they are ready for sea, and will assemble at San Diego, from which latter point the Hawaiian cruise will begin. The Pacific Torpedo Fleet is expected to proceed to San Diego immediately, and while at San Diego during the month of September will engage in torpedo practice and other exercises. The California is expected to be ready to leave Mare Island for San Diego not later than Sept. 15.

The West Virginia and Colorado left Puget Sound on Aug. 29 for San Francisco, and will proceed thence without delay to San Diego.

The South Dakota's repairs will be completed in time for that vessel to leave Mare Island not later than Oct. 1, possibly one or two days earlier.

The Third Division, Pacific Torpedo Fleet, will remain in southern California waters, based at San Diego, during the absence of the First and Second Divisions on the Hawaiian cruise.

The California, South Dakota, West Virginia, Colorado and the First and Second Divisions of the Pacific Torpedo Fleet will return to San Pedro from Hawaii on or about Nov. 15, and the Pacific Fleet will then have target practice in the vicinity of San Diego.

The Maryland will complete her repairs at Mare Island about Oct. 12, and will then proceed to San Diego or San Pedro, where she will await the return of the other vessels of the Pacific Fleet.

## THE SOUTH ATLANTIC HURRICANE.

The severe storm which swept over the South Atlantic coast Sunday night, Aug. 27, washed six torpedoboats ashore and did other damage at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Acting Secretary of the Navy Winthrop on Aug. 29 received a despatch from Lieut. Comdr. W. G. Mitchell, engineer officer at the yard, saying that the roofs of buildings had been blown away and great damage done to tracks and wharves and to the light and power wiring. The velocity of the wind was almost a hundred miles an hour. Lieutenant Mitchell said he would make an immediate report of the damage by mail, but requested an emergency appropriation of \$20,000 to repair the damage. Mr. Winthrop wired him authority to spend \$15,000. From all the advices received by the Navy Department it is understood the torpedoboats were not seriously damaged. The vessels of the Reserve Torpedo Division at Charleston are the destroyers Macdonough and Worden; torpedoboats Barney, Biddle, Craven, Cushing, Dahlgren, Ericsson, Mackenzie, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey, Wilkes and De Long; submarines Plunger, Cuttlefish, Tarantula and Viper. The old cruiser Atlanta is used as a barracks for the men of the division.

The South Atlantic hurricane of Aug. 27 and 28 viciously attacked the Port Royal, S.C., Naval Station. Not a roof was left undamaged and all buildings used as company quarters are untenable except a part of the recruit depot, the Navy Department was advised Aug. 30 by Lieut. Col. Lewis C. Lucas, U.S.M.C., at Port Royal. The quartermaster's storehouse was in a battered condition, its roof blown away and windows demolished. A serious problem arises from the fact that no other buildings are available for the storage of the supplies of the station. The officers' quarters were twisted out of shape by the ninety-mile gale and all furniture badly damaged. The station was in darkness as all the electric wires were down. The approaches to the wharf have

been destroyed and cannot be used for hauling. The wind picked up the boundary fence and hurled it away. The power and pumping plants were the only structures that escaped damage.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U.S.S. Oregon was placed in commission at Bremerton, Wash., Aug. 30, and turned over to the command of Capt. Charles F. Pond. The Oregon has been out of commission and undergoing repairs at the Puget Sound Navy Yard for six years. The Oregon now has wireless, a new military mast, fire-control system and has been brought right up to date.

The guns of the main battery of the U.S.S. Delaware made short work on Aug. 28 of all that remained of the hull of the San Marcos, formerly the old battleship Texas. The tests were made in Tangier Sound, in fair weather. The Delaware used her entire battery of 12-inch guns, at a range of from 15,000 to 16,000 yards, and destroyed every particle that remained of the old hulk. The tests were observed by 12,000 men aboard sixteen battleships and cruisers of the Atlantic Fleet, which proceeded from Hampton Roads to Tangier for this purpose. This was the first attempt to fire at such ranges, and the conclusion has been reached that target practice should be conducted with a view to attacking the enemy at a distance of nine miles. The importance of striking the enemy first is so great that it is thought that it is worth while to fire at this extreme range, even if the percentage of hits should be small. Navy officers believe that long range marksmanship can be developed to that extent at which firing at 16,000 yards will be reasonably accurate.

The Navy Department has designated Narragansett Bay, R.I., as one of the torpedoboat destroyer and submarine stations on the Atlantic coast. From May until October each year these craft will be there, using the bay as a base, while operating with the Atlantic Fleet or otherwise engaged in maneuvers or having target practice. The Navy Department will soon make arrangements for a station in this bay for these vessels.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Winthrop Aug. 30 awarded contracts to the following named companies for the construction of the eight torpedoboat destroyers authorized by the Act of March 4, 1911, as follows: William Cramp and Sons, for four boats at \$756,000 each; Bath Iron Works, two boats at \$761,500 each; New York Shipbuilding Company, one boat at \$777,500; Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass., one boat at \$779,450. All to be finished and delivered within twenty-four months from date of contract.

The Hannibal has been surveyed by the Navy Department with a view to putting the ship in condition for the Hydrographic Survey Service. About \$25,000 or \$30,000 will be spent on the ship.

After all the Puritan will not be sold. About \$100,000 will be spent in repairing and overhauling her for service. She will be used as a coast defense ship, as the board decided that her 12-inch guns are practically as good as new.

The U.S.S. Ranger left Queenstown, Ireland, Aug. 27, for the United States, by way of the Azores and Bermuda.

The U.S. torpedoboat flotilla, consisting of the Bainbridge, Chauncey, Barry and Dale, and the supply boat Pompey, arrived at Yokohama, Japan, Aug. 29, from a cruise in northern waters.

The U.S.S. Wheeling has been ordered to sail from Portsmouth, N.H., Sept. 5, for Guantanamo. Upon her arrival there the Marietta will return to her home yard. The Des Moines is at Guantanamo, which will be her base during the next month at least. The Washington, after target practice, will arrive at Newport, R.I., about Sept. 15, and will remain there until about Oct. 1. After the Atlantic Fleet target practice the North Carolina, Salem and Chester will visit New York for a period of from ten days to two weeks.

The U.S.S. Utah was placed in commission at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 31, under command of Capt. William S. Benson. She will be given whatever finishing touches are necessary at the navy yard, New York, before joining the Atlantic Fleet.

The battleships Iowa, Massachusetts and Indiana arrived at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 31, for overhauling.

Midshipman A. L. Pendleton, jr., U.S.N., who has resigned from the Navy, to take effect Aug. 31, 1911, is a native of Florida, and entered the Navy May 6, 1905. He was last on duty on the U.S.S. Louisiana.

Ensign Walter Smith, U.S.N., who has resigned from the Navy, to take effect Nov. 15, 1911, has been granted leave to that date. He entered the Navy July 5, 1904, and is a native of Kentucky. He was last on duty with the Navy Rifle Team.

The resignation of Midshipman H. C. Pierce, First Class, U.S.N., was accepted Aug. 30, 1911.

Gaston L. Holmes, of Mississippi, and Charles L. Clifford, of Massachusetts, the two midshipmen who during the recent European cruise of the Naval Academy Squadron disappeared at Bergen, Norway, and afterward turned up at Christiania, will not be court-martialed, although they may be found guilty of having violated the Naval Regulations. Acting Secretary of the Navy Winthrop has the papers in the case on his desk and will look into them as soon as he has an opportunity. These consist of a report from Commander Countz, who was in charge of the cruise, and from the midshipmen themselves. It is held at the Navy Department that as the midshipmen are not commissioned officers their cases can be dealt with by the Secretary of the Navy himself, and if any punishment is meted out to the alleged offenders he will prescribe the course to be followed.

The U.S. torpedoboat destroyer Mavrant, it is reported, had her bow badly smashed in a collision with the five-masted schooner Dorothy B. Barrett, outward bound, off Cape Cod, Mass., Aug. 30. The weather offshore was very thick.

Lieut. Comdr. L. F. James, executive officer of the cruiser West Virginia, was tried by general court-martial at the Puget Sound Navy Yard Aug. 21, on the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman. The specifications charged that he became intoxicated at a dinner given in Vancouver, B.C., recently, and was unable to attend to his duties on the ship. The charge was brought by Capt. J. M. Orchard, then in command of the ship. On the board were Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland, Capt. A. S. Halstead, commanding officer of the West Virginia; Capt. W. A. Gill, of the Colorado; Capt. C. F. Pond, of the Pennsylvania; Capt. A. H. Robertson, Comdr. G. B. Bradshaw and Comdr. C. N. Offley.

The U.S.S. torpedoboat destroyer Monaghan, Lieut. Comdr. W. P. Cronan, met with a bad accident at Newport, R.I., Aug. 26, due, it is said, to her reversing



gear refusing to work. She was running into a slip at the north end of the torpedo station at a good speed and her bow struck the dock and smashed it badly and then stuck her bow ashore. She could not get off by her own efforts, and the destroyer Ammen, ferryboat Wave and the naval tug Chickasaw by combined power finally pulled the Monaghan off. The Monaghan did much damage to the pier. She poked her nose through twelve feet of planking, broke through a 24x24 joint, burst a two-inch and a three-inch water pipe and went fifteen feet into the bank of the island. She received two holes in her port bow, some of her frames are bent, and the total damage will amount to about \$1,000. The vessel will be repaired at the navy yard, Brooklyn.

As much of the wrecked battleship Maine as the available funds will permit will be removed or prepared for removal from Havana Harbor, and then the cofferdam, surrounding the wreck, will be refilled with water to await an additional appropriation by Congress. Congress failed to act upon the President's request for an additional \$250,000. Because of the lack of funds, even funeral services over the recovered remains of the dead and the erection in Arlington Cemetery of the mast of the ill-fated vessel as a monument must be postponed. The remains and the mast will be sent to the cemetery to be storer until Congress acts. The wrecked forward part of the vessel, or about two-thirds of it, will be cut down to the levels already reached by pumpage, then taken out and dumped into deep water outside Havana Harbor. The one-third afterportion of the vessel, it is believed, can be floated.

The Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, on Aug. 28 was in receipt of a wireless from the commanding officer of the U.S.S. Ohio stating that on Aug. 27, 1911, William A. Creech and Wilson D. Mickey, seamen, were killed as the result of an accident with the anchor gear. No further particulars at hand. Creech was twenty-six years old, and had been in the Service a little over four years. He was a native of Barnwell, S.C. Mickey was twenty-nine years old, and had been in the Service about eight years. He is a native of Milroy, Pa.

#### THE PREPOSTEROUS CLAIMS FOR TIMBY.

Friends of the late Theodore F. Timby seem disposed to revive the preposterous claim that he was the inventor of the Monitor, or at least the Monitor turret. As all the papers left by John Ericsson were turned over to the editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL after his death, and are now in his possession, he has been able elsewhere to show the absurdity of Timby's claim. Such credulous souls as appear to be still unconvinced we would refer to the decision of the U.S. Court of Claims of April 22, 1907 (Cong. No. 10934), in the case of "Theodore F. Timby v. the United States." Following are extracts from the court's "findings of fact":

"The claimant had nothing to do with the construction of the Monitor and during the time of its construction was not consulted by either Captain Ericsson or Mr. Rowland.

"The principle of revolving turret, to be used on warships or gunboats, was first applied in the construction of the Monitor according to plans and designs made by Captain Ericsson, and has since been amplified in the construction of all modern vessels of war. But the principle of revolving towers or batteries were in actual use centuries since and even before the invention of gunpowder. Early in the last century one Abraham Bloodgood publicly exhibited in the city of New York a model for the construction of a floating and revolving battery strikingly similar to the Monitor. The revolving turret upon vessels of war was neither the invention of the claimant nor Captain Ericsson, but was first put into actual use by the construction of the Monitor.

"Neither the United States nor Captain Ericsson ever paid or authorized to be paid to the claimant (Timby) any money, or made any promise to claimant for the payment of any money as a royalty, or for any other purpose, by reason of the alleged use of claimant's device in the construction of the revolving turret on the Monitor or any other vessel.

"No action was taken by the claimant during the lifetime of his patent before any court, against any individual, or against the Government for infringement of his alleged rights covered by his patent; and the claimant has not presented any satisfactory reason or excuse for not proceeding in the courts to protect his alleged rights during the lifetime of his patent."

These, it will be noted, are the conclusions of a judicial tribunal after listening to the testimony offered by Timby in support of his claim, and the finding of the court should be conclusive with those who have been disposed to question the equally positive testimony as to the absurdity of Timby's claim presented in Church's "Life of John Ericsson."

Ericsson never claimed to have originated the idea of a turret for an all around fire, and he would never have attempted the impossible task of applying to a floating structure the turret of Timby, for which no use has ever been found on land or sea. The essential idea of the Monitor was that of a submerged structure, offering the minimum of exposure to the shots of an enemy, and the turret was only an incident in this plan. To adapt the operations of a man-of-war to an underwater vessel required a series of contrivances impossible to any man who did not unite in an equal degree with Ericsson a thorough training and experience in engineering with a rare capacity for invention. It has been estimated that some forty contrivances in the Monitor were patentable, though these were freely given to the public, as was the Monitor as a whole.

Here is a copy of Timby's caveat of Jan. 17, 1843, given *verbatim et literatim* as it appears in the decision of the Court of Claims. Would it have been possible for even so distinguished an engineer as John Ericsson to get the idea of the Monitor turret from this confused assemblage of words?

"To the Commissioner of Patents  
The petition of Theodore R. Timby of Cato, County of Cayuga, & State of New York Respectfully Represents

That I have made an improvement which I call a Metallic Revolving Fort and am now engaged maturing the same preparatory to my applying for letters patent therefor. I do therefore pray that the subjoined description of my invention may be filed as a Caveat agreeably to the provisions of the act of Congress in that case made and provided I having paid twenty dollars into the Treasury of the United States and otherwise complied with the requirements of the said act.

A description of the above improvements is as follows:  
My fort when completed will form a circle levelling about two thirds of its diameter from near the bottom of the Fort in open space the first deck being near the bottom upon this deck and at the extremity of the open space alluded to are placed two propelling engines one opisit to the other. When used on the land these engines act upon a shaft each which are connected or made fast to the deck mentioned upon these shafts each is a flanged wheel resting upon a circle railway track underneath and otherwise independent of the Fort.

Above the deck mentioned are several others each a proper distance above the other and each forming a circle within the Bulwarks of the fort and upon these decks are placed the cannon when used.

When used on the water I place the fort as already mentioned on a circle hull with the anchor to be cast at center and watter wheels in the place of flanged driving wheels—  
Washington City, Jan the 17-1843  
Theodore R. Timby"

The reading of this caveat is the best answer to

Timby's claims. The Ericsson Monitor, the conception of which was first made public in 1854, was turned over to the Government on Feb. 19, 1862. As it was not patented, Timby, fourteen weeks later, filed "an application for a patent upon a revolving battery or tower for use on land or water." On this is based his claim of patent rights in the Monitor, and not on his caveat of 1843, which had not been kept alive and which was too obscure to give any hint of the Monitor turret.

Verily, Timby might have said with Job: "If I justify myself mine own mouth shall condemn me."

The Court of Claims further says:  
"The Minton and Thomas patents of 1858 for a revolving tower, and the C. P. Coles patent of 1859 for a revolving capola, and the A. B. Cooley patent of April 1, 1862, for improved floating battery, and the Willis patent of 1859 for improvements in floating batteries embodied substantially the principles claimed by Mr. Timby in his patents and antedated his application."

So far as we are aware no one of these patentees, who antedated Timby, ever suggested that he was the originator of the Monitor turret.

#### NAVIES AS INTERNATIONAL FACTORS.

The chief point of Admiral A. T. Mahan's article in the current North American Review on "Navies as International Factors" is the argument in favor of bringing our foreign relations and naval factors into co-ordination. He views with regret the absence of the American Secretary of State from the personnel of the Council of National Defense proposed in the bill before Congress. This absence seems to him an evidence of a want of recognition of the close connection between foreign relations and military development. Nowhere in our Government does the separation between the co-ordinate branches of our Government operate more disastrously than in the sphere of foreign relations. Mutual intrusion of the several committees upon one another's deliberations would waste time, and not tend to harmony, but there could be a formal provision by which they should come together either as bodies or by representative members for consultation and interchange of views. The conclusions of the naval committees upon data peculiar to their own special information and procedure should be duly affected by other data not similarly at their disposal. "The naval policy of the country," says the naval essayist, "will not be properly ordered until an arrangement is made by which the foreign relations and naval factors are co-ordinated in some procedure in which both are considered; not only separately, but in connection with each other. Why one annual battleship or why two? is not a naval question chiefly, if at all. It is a political question, in the sphere of foreign relations." A striking illustration of the value of such co-ordination the Admiral finds in the recent Imperial Conference in London between Great Britain and her four self-governing dependencies. In this conference the overseas members sat conjointly in secret session with the British Committee on Imperial Defense, of which the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Secretary of State) is a principal member. Here the connection between foreign relations and the general question of imperial defense was signally brought to the front. In emphatic italics Admiral Mahan says:

"The question for the United States, as regards the size of its Navy, is not so much what it desires to accomplish as what it is willing or not willing to concede." Our unwillingness to concede anything as regards the control of the Panama Canal or the Monroe Doctrine is an illustration of this point. Navies are more than armies as instruments of international relations, for they can be felt where the national armies cannot go except under naval protection. Admiral Mahan dissents from the commonly held view that if there is no bloodshed, no fighting, there is no war. He points out that, as in a campaign of actual war maneuvering by strategic dispositions may attain a desired point without fighting, so results may be achieved apparently in time of peace which really have been attained by carrying a point through the opponent's inability to resist. The annexation of Herzegovina and Bosnia three years ago by Austria without a declaration of war or any hostilities, though a change of political relation rather than of actual tenure, was an act of war. When Bulgaria threw off the Turkish suzerainty, again there was force—war in all but the striking. The growth of the German navy the Admiral deems an evidence of the achieving power which exists in a government in which the government preponderates. In a government by party annual appropriations are too often unenlightened by any continuous definiteness of scheme, and regard for the votes of the voters outweighs regard for the interests of the nation.

#### A CASE OF MISDIRECTED SYMPATHY.

On the wharf at Vallejo, Cal., recently I passed a coffin-case on which was seated a seedy-looking man who appeared to be in deep distress. Beside him on the coffin-case lay his battered hat. His face was folded in his arms, which rested across the dock railing, and, as he seemed to be weeping, I supposed he was sorrowfully following the remains of some loved one being shipped to a distant cemetery. Moved by sympathy I stopped on the opposite side and spoke to an old veteran acquaintance, who keeps a fruit stand there, about what a pathetic scene it was and of the sad plight of the solitary mourner. But he sagely shook his white head and said: "Please don't break your heart about it, Sir—that funeral don't belong to that fellow at all. I think the fact is, Sir, that it's a case where the box is empty and the man's full."

The initial number of the monthly journal of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, North Chicago, Ill., appears with the name, "The Great Lakes Log." The front cover picture shows the artistic and imposing main entrance to the drill hall. Other illustrations present exterior and interior views of the institution. One gets an idea of the spaciousness of the grounds when one reads under a picture these words: "Main entrance, looking east to the administration building, which shows in the background about a mile distant." Rear Admiral Albert Ross, U.S.N., is represented in one photograph as he placed the station in commission on July 1 last. In giving a list of "don'ts" for safeguarding of the health of the bluejacket, the Log asks whether it ever occurred to the men of the Navy that the average sick bluejacket should be court-martialed for being sick, on the theory that most ills of the flesh are directly traceable to misconduct, carelessness or ignorance of the laws of health. The bluejacket is punished if he lets ordnance in his care become rusted, but he is permitted to let his teeth decay through neglect and nothing is done to him. Among some of the jokes in this issue

are these: If the flagship were lost, would the range finder? If a mule hauls a wagon what will a mess hall? If a boatswain's mate pipes the supper, what will a stove pipe? The captain was looking for the submarine that the Arkansas, but she had sunk because the Connecticut her in two. H. R. Jackson is the editor of this interesting little organ of our great interior naval station.

That the laws underlying the action of some of the commonest conveniences of modern civilization are still wrapped in mystery is indicated by the discussion in the opening paper in the Journal of the American Society of Naval Engineers for August. In this Capt. C. W. Dyson, U.S.N., writes of screw propeller design and analyzes some of the theories as to the action of the water on the blades of the screws. Lieut. Comdr. W. B. Tardy makes a plea for a standard organization of the engineer division aboard ship, and Lieut. Comdr. Louis Shane describes the repair plant of the U.S.S. Georgia. Other papers in this number are "Description and Official Trials of the U.S.S. Utah," by Lieut. Comdr. William R. White; "Notes on Oil, Fuel and Combustion," by Lieut. A. T. Church; "U.S. Torpedoboot Destroyer Monaghan," by Comdr. U. T. Holmes; "A Page in the History of American Torpedo Progress," by former Chief Engr. G. W. Baird; "Tests of Torpedo Generators for U.S.S. Yosemite," by Asst. Insp. of Engineering Material, Navy Department, C. A. Gleason.

The date for the sailing of the Pacific Fleet, consisting of the California, West Virginia, Colorado and South Dakota, from San Francisco to Hawaii, has been postponed from Sept. 15 to Oct. 1, according to an order issued by Acting Secretary of the Navy Winthrop on Aug. 29. Some repairs which the South Dakota is now undergoing at the Mare Island Navy Yard will not be completed in time for that vessel to sail by Sept. 15, and accordingly the change in the fleet's departure was made necessary. In the meantime the Colorado, West Virginia and California will go to San Diego and engage in some preliminary maneuvers with the Pacific Torpedo Fleet at that station. The Pacific Fleet on its cruise to Hawaii will be commanded by Rear Admiral Thomas.

"It is somewhat curious to note," says the United Service Gazette, London, "that for nearly the whole of last year almost all the work done at the Portland Harbor branch of the Whitehead Torpedo Company was on account of orders that came from the United States. Great Britain had a few torpedoes converted, but gave little new work to the company. It is now reported that the branch is going at full complement, and that 150 torpedoes of 21-inch diameter are being manufactured at these works for the British Admiralty. How many of these are for destroyers is a secret kept by the authorities at Whitehall; but the 21-inch weapons are to be used by all the submarines which can be altered to receive them, and by all new vessels of that type."

The weakness of paper agreement and the powerful tendency of economic forces is indicated in the suggestion that it is the iron ore deposits of Southern Morocco which excite the covetous desires of the Kaiser in moving for the acquisition of Agadir. A German statistician estimates that the German supply of iron ore will be exhausted in thirty years, that of the United States in fifty years, that of England in ten years, the Spanish deposits in thirty-five years and the Swedish within a century. France has a supply for seven hundred years. This writer says: "Fortunately, large and rich fields of iron ore have been discovered in Lapland on both sides of the polar circle, and in the southern parts of Morocco. As matters stand, it is easily explainable that the open door in Morocco, the free access to the iron ore mines to be found there, is of vital importance for the future of German industry."

The German Senate gave a banquet Aug. 27 at Hamburg for the Kaiser, who, in the course of a speech on the stimulating effect of competition on international commerce, said: "If we understand the enthusiasm of the people of Hamburg right, I think I can assume that it is their opinion that our navy should be further strengthened, so that we may be sure that no one can dispute with us the place that is our due."

Germany's progress in the art of warship building is noted by the Kiel correspondent of the Kolnische Zeitung, who shows that the three battleships of the Heligoland class already completed were built in periods ranging from thirty-one and a half to thirty-three and a half months. Their predecessors, of the Nassau type, although 3,500 tons smaller, required periods of from thirty-six and a half to forty months for their construction. The Kaiser and the Brandenburg series of battleships, of from 10,060 to 11,150 tons, all required four years. Still earlier it was not an unknown thing for a German battleship to be on the stocks as long as eight years.

The Chinese cruiser Hai Chi, which represented the Chinese navy at the coronation ceremonies, will reach New York about Sept. 10, according to advices received at the State Department Aug. 30 from the Chargé of the American Legation at Peking. The cruiser is expected to visit the principal ports of the United States during its stay in this country, and will probably make a cruise to Mexico before returning to its native shores.

Unusual activity in the French navy yards has been misinterpreted by some correspondents as meaning preparations for hostilities with Germany over the Moroccan situation. The fact is there is to be a great naval review off Toulon by President Fallières on Sept. 4, and ships are being got ready for this occasion. Eighteen battleships, six of which are of the Dreadnought type; nine armored cruisers and thirty war vessels of the smaller classes will be in the review, which will be attended by members of the government, the Senate and the Chamber and representatives of many departments of state. From Sept. 5 to 9 the fleet will engage in tactical exercises, being divided into opposing fleets. These are to take place to the east of Toulon, at which port the fleet will arrive on Sept. 9 for coal and stores.



It will leave again on the 11th to continue its exercises, the theme being based upon the attack and defense of Toulon, but there will be special exercises on the west of the port. On the 8th the fleet is likely to be at Ajaccio, and on the 15th at Port Vendres. After passing Marseilles the fleet will return to Toulon. It was proposed to employ a dirigible balloon, but this intention has been abandoned, owing to the want of a suitable shed and gas plant. There will be no aeroplanes, contrary to the original intention, because the machines actually in use are not provided with floats. But in one of the cruisers special kites, the invention of Captain Sacconey, will be experimented with, and young officers and seamen, under direction of an officer certified as an airman, will receive special instructions in the use of this new appliance.

#### PRAISE FOR SECOND DIVISION, PACIFIC FLEET

U.S. Pacific Fleet, U.S.S. California Flagship, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., Aug. 16, 1911.  
Circular Letter from Commander-in-Chief to Commanding Officers, all ships, Pacific Fleet.  
Subject: Publication of a letter from the commander of the 2d Division, regarding the conduct of the personnel of the 2d Division, while at Seattle, Wash.  
1. The Commander-in-Chief is in receipt of a letter, dated the 8th instant, from the commander of the 2d Division, U.S. Pacific Fleet, transmitting two communications bearing upon the commendable appearance of the ships and personnel of the 2d Division of this fleet, while participating in the Golden Potlatch of 1911, Seattle, Wash., of the following tenor:

"1. I have to transmit herewith for your information two communications bearing upon the participation of our vessels in the Golden Potlatch of 1911, at Seattle, Wash., as follows:  
Seattle Carnival Association, Seattle, Wash., Aug. 2, 1911.

Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland, U.S.S. West Virginia, Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash.  
Dear Sir: It is my pleasure to convey to you an expression of the gratitude of the officers of the first Golden Potlatch, and through you to the other officers of the Navy, who participated in making it such a success.

I simply state the sentiment of the officials of the Seattle Carnival Association, but I assure you that the people of Seattle, as a whole, feel the sense of obligation toward yourself and your officers and men for making the water feature what it was.

We trust that your visit to Seattle was of sufficient interest to warrant you in coming again, and I assure you that the people will be glad, at any time, to see the West Virginia, its commander and its men.

We are planning a larger Golden Potlatch for 1912, in which we expect to make the water feature more pronounced.

Sincerely yours,  
(Signed) JOHN W. PACE, Manager-Secretary.

Seattle Chamber of Commerce, Seattle, Wash., Aug. 5, 1911.

Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland, U.S. Navy, U.S.S. West Virginia, Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash.  
Sir: On behalf of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, speaking for the business interests of this city and reflecting the enthusiastic sentiment of all our citizens, we have the honor to transmit an expression of appreciation for, and of the pleasure in acknowledging the part taken by the U.S. Navy, its officers and its men, in contributing to the success of the Golden Potlatch celebration in 1911.

We desire, especially, to thank you personally for your cordial interest and co-operation. The presence of the naval vessels in the harbor, the mingling of the officers and men with the crowds enjoying the festivities and the enthusiasm with which they entered into the spirit of the occasion and contributed to the program of sports and other events and above all the appearance made by the men from the ships in parade which inspired a great outburst of patriotic pride on the part of the people of the Pacific northwest, will always be gratefully remembered by those charged with responsibility for the success of the Potlatch and for the character of the entertainment provided for the thousands of visitors within the gates of the city.

While giving assurances of our appreciation for what you have done and for the spirit shown by all connected with the Navy during the celebration, we wish to emphasize the further assurance that a cordial welcome from Seattle awaits you and the men of the Navy at all times. We hope succeeding years will bring to this harbor, during the Potlatch, a still larger representation of the ships of war and their officers and crews, of which our citizens are so justly proud. Respectfully,  
(Signed) J. D. LOWMAN, President.

C. B. YANDELL, Secretary.

2. These communications will give you a good idea of the excellent showing made by the officers and men of the West Virginia and Colorado.

3. Copies of these communications have been sent to the Department.

(Signed) W. H. H. SOUTHERLAND."

2. It is a source of much gratification to the Commander-in-Chief to learn in this manner of the irreproachable conduct of the personnel of the 2d Division while in Seattle, and of the excellent display made by the vessels thereof; and it is hereby directed that a copy of this circular letter be prominently published on the bulletin board of each vessel of the fleet.

CHAUNCEY THOMAS, Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy, Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet.

## THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.  
Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.  
Major Gen. William P. Biddle, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

#### LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVY SHIPS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels given in the complete table, published elsewhere in this issue.

Albany, arrived at Nagasaki, Japan, Aug. 29.  
Drayton, arrived at Gardiner's Bay, N.Y., Aug. 29.  
Saratoga and New Orleans, sailed from Vladivostok, Siberia, for Woosung, China, Aug. 30.  
Lawrence and Rowan, arrived at San Diego, Cal., Aug. 30.  
Vulcan, arrived at the Norfolk Navy Yard, Aug. 30.  
Mayrant, arrived at Boston, Mass., Aug. 30.  
Peoria, arrived at Santiago, Cuba, Aug. 30.  
Marblehead, arrived at San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 30.  
Paulding, arrived at Gardiner's Bay, N.Y., Aug. 30.  
Preston, arrived at Newport, R.I., Aug. 30.  
Iowa, Indiana and Massachusetts, arrived at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Aug. 31.  
Connecticut, Michigan, North Dakota, Delaware, Vermont, Kansas, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Mississippi, Missouri, Maine, Idaho, Nebraska, Virginia, Ohio, Washington, Chester and Salem, arrived on the Southern Drill Grounds Aug. 31.  
Marietta, now at Port-au-Prince, ordered to proceed to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, then to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

S.O. 106, AUG. 7, 1911, NAVY DEPT.  
Hereafter torpedoes, gyro logs and torpedo tubes are not to be included in requisitions, but will be made the subject of a request by letter to the Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, which letter shall state the reason for the request and give the register number of the torpedo, gyro or tube which is required to be replaced.

The above articles are subject to survey, as before, in

accordance with the provisions of Chapter XXVII, Navy Regulations.  
BEEKMAN WINTHROP, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

S.O. 107, AUG. 9, 1911, NAVY DEPT.  
The U.S.S. Alliance is hereby stricken from the Navy List.  
BEEKMAN WINTHROP, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

S.O. 108, AUG. 9, 1911, NAVY DEPT.  
Navy Department S.O. 35 and 45 are modified as follows, as far as the composition of the 9th and 10th Torpedo Divisions, Atlantic Torpedo Fleet, is concerned:  
Ninth Torpedo Division: Perkins, Sterett, Warrington, Mayrant, Walke.  
Tenth Torpedo Division: Ammen, Trippe, Burrows, Monaghan, Patterson.

The home yards of the Burrows and Walke will be changed accordingly.  
The Trippe is detached from duty with the 9th Division and will resume her assignment to the 10th Division.

BEEKMAN WINTHROP, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

G.O. 121, AUG. 17, 1911, NAVY DEPT.  
Announces the quarterly money allotments for each department of certain vessels named and substituted for those established by G.O. 90, in lieu of the allowance by items of supplies, Title "Y," existing prior to Oct. 1, 1910.  
This order supersedes G.O. 90, and applies to the current quarter as well as to subsequent quarters.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

AUG. 25.—Lieut. S. Klyce detached duty School Marine Engineering, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., and granted sick leave six months.

Asst. Surg. R. F. Jones to duty Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va. Chief Carp. J. A. Lord to duty navy yard, New York, N.Y. Chief Carp. T. B. Casey detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to duty San Francisco.

Note.—Sailmaker G. T. Douglass, retired, died at Brooklyn, N.Y., Aug. 25, 1911.

AUG. 26.—Lieut. H. K. Cage to duty Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.

Lieut. M. M. Frucht detached duty navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.; to temporary duty command Accomac.

Lieut. (J.G.) M. F. Draemel detached duty Wheeling; to duty Pennsylvania.

P.A. Surg. E. G. Mackenzie detached duty Kansas; to duty Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.

Asst. Surg. A. J. Toulon to duty Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Gun. E. S. Tucker to duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.

AUG. 28.—Capt. R. Welles commissioned a captain from Aug. 3, 1911.

Comdr. C. L. Hussey commissioned a commander from Aug. 3, 1911.

Lieut. Comdr. S. W. Bryant commissioned a lieutenant commander from July 1, 1911.

Lieut. Comdr. A. B. Keating commissioned a lieutenant commander from Aug. 3, 1911.

Lieut. W. Baggeley commissioned a lieutenant from Feb. 18, 1911.

Lieut. J. H. Towers commissioned a lieutenant from July 1, 1911.

Mdsn. L. B. Green detached duty Ohio; to duty Florida.

Mdsn. J. M. Deem to duty Wheeling.

AUG. 29.—Ensign W. Smith detached duty Navy Rifle Team, granted leave, and resignation as an ensign accepted to take effect Nov. 15, 1911.

Mdsn. A. L. Pendleton, jr., detached duty Louisiana, and resignation as a midshipman in the Navy accepted to take effect Aug. 31, 1911.

Chief Carp. J. W. Burnham placed upon the retired list of officers of the Navy from Sept. 1, 1911, and detached duty navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to home.

Paymr. Clerk M. J. Stubbs appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty as clerk to the general storekeeper, U.S.S. Louisiana.

AUG. 30.—Lieut. M. F. Draemel commissioned a lieutenant in the Navy from July 1, 1911.

Ensign W. E. Sherlock, jr., resignation as an ensign in the Navy accepted to take effect Sept. 7, 1911.

Gun. W. H. Dayton detached duty works New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J.; to duty Utah.

AUG. 31.—P.A. Surg. C. K. Winn detached duty naval hospital, New York, N.Y.; to duty Mississippi.

P.A. Surg. C. J. Holeman detached duty Petrel; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Surg. G. E. Robertson detached duty Mississippi; to duty Petrel.

Paymr. J. W. Morse detached duty Georgia, and granted sick leave two months.

P.A. Paymr. D. G. McRitchie detached duty Birmingham; to home and wait orders.

P.A. Paymr. W. S. Zane detached duty Indiana; to duty Birmingham.

P.A. Paymr. J. C. Hilton detached duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to duty Celtic.

P.A. Paymr. E. H. Van Patten detached duty Franklin; to duty Georgia.

P.A. Paymr. B. N. Jordan detached duty Celtic; to home and wait orders.

Pharm. A. A. O'Donoghue and H. A. Harris appointed pharmacists in the Navy from Aug. 30, 1911.

Paymr. Clerks A. J. McMullen, R. R. Barton and H. H. Kopp appointed as paymaster's clerks in the Navy revoked.

Paymr. Clerk M. Katzer appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Florida.

Paymr. Clerk H. H. Lowry appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty naval disciplinary barracks, Port Royal, S.C.

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

AUG. 24.—Capt. G. M. Kincaid detached U.S.S. Franklin, to Marine Barracks, Annapolis.

First Lieut. R. E. Adams detached Marine Barracks, Pensacola, to command marine detachment, U.S.S. Franklin.

First Lieut. A. D. Korex granted twenty days' leave from Sept. 5, 1911.

Second Lieut. T. E. Thrasher, jr., detached Marine Barracks, New Orleans, to Marine Barracks, Charleston.

AUG. 26.—Capt. R. C. Dewey, A.Q.M., detached Marine Officers' School to U.S. Naval Disciplinary Barracks, Port Royal.

Capt. E. B. Manwaring and 2d Lieut. C. H. Wells detached 1st Brigade Marines, Philippines, to Marine Barracks, Mare Island.

AUG. 29.—Lieut. Col. E. K. Cole granted leave from Sept. 1 to 21, 1911.

AUG. 30.—First Lieut. Robert Tittoni detached Marine Barracks, Charleston, to Marine Barracks, Norfolk.

AUG. 31.—Second Lieut. Charles G. Sinclair, detached from marine barracks, navy yard, Boston; to Norfolk.

Second Lieut. Marion B. Humphrey detached from marine barracks; to report Superintendent of Naval Academy for duty at barracks.

First Lieut. Ralph S. Keyser detached marine barracks, navy yard, Boston; to navy yard, Washington, D.C.

First Lieut. William D. Smith, detached marine barracks, navy yard, Boston; to Philadelphia, recruiting duty.

Capt. Thomas Holcomb detached marine barracks, navy yard, Boston, Mass.

ORDER 28, U.S.M.C., AUG. 28, 1911.  
Prescribes the garrison course for all officers of the Marine Corps not specifically excused by Par. 11, G.O. 60, U.S.M.C.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

AUG. 26.—Third Lieut. W. J. Keester granted thirty days' leave, commencing Sept. 2.

Capt. D. F. A. de Otte granted thirty days' leave, commencing Sept. 1.

**IN ARMY AND NAVY**  
Many men are now using ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE (the anti-septic powder to be shaken into the shoes), with splendid results. For aching, swollen, burning, nervous, tired or sweating feet. ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE relieves Corns and Bunions of all pain, and gives rest and comfort. It is especially useful for Breaking in New shoes. Try it to-day. Sold everywhere, 25 cents. *Refuse substitutes.* For free trial package, address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N.Y. For sale in all "SHIPS' STORES" of SHIPS OF THE NAVY; also at all ARMY POSTS.

First Lieut. W. E. W. Hall granted seven days' leave.  
AUG. 28.—Third Lieut. of Engrs. T. H. Yeager granted thirty days' extension of leave of absence on account of sickness.

First Lieut. B. H. Camden directed to report to the commanding officer of the U.S.S. New Hampshire for the purpose of witnessing target practice of the North Atlantic Fleet.

AUG. 29.—Capt. J. L. Sill detached from duty as assistant inspector of life-saving stations and ordered to the McCulloch.

First Lieut. L. T. Cutter ordered to Trenton, N.J., on official business.

Second Lieut. J. T. Drake orders to Pamlico revoked.  
Capt. B. L. Reed detached from the McCulloch and ordered to report to the General Superintendent, Life-Saving Service, for duty as assistant inspector.

AUG. 30.—Second Lieut. W. F. Towle detached from the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I., and ordered to report to the supervisor of anchorages for temporary duty.

Second Lieut. J. F. McGourty detached from the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I., and ordered to report to the supervisor of anchorages, New York, for temporary duty.

First Lieut. of Engrs. C. S. Root detached from duty in charge of the reservation, Fort Trumbull, Conn., and ordered to the Itasca.

First Lieut. of Engrs. N. E. Cutchin placed on waiting orders.

Capt. of Engrs. A. J. Howison retired from active service as of Sept. 3, 1911.

AUG. 31.—Capt. W. E. Reynolds directed to proceed to Washington, D.C., on official business.

On Aug. 20 at five p.m. the revenue cutter Yamacraw discovered the Samuel Bush, towing two log rafts, stranded on a point half a mile from the cutter, her engine broken, the squall and tide having carried her ashore and broken up her tow of logs. The cutter Yamacraw's power launch and surf boat, 3d Lieut. S. S. Yeandle in charge, was sent to assist her. Later the steam cutter of the U.S.S. Baltimore and the power launch of the Windom, Boatwain Sneek in charge, assisted the Yamacraw boats, but were unable to pull the Samuel Bush off. While the Baltimore's launch went to secure assistance of the navy yard tug the boat crews from the Yamacraw and Windom, by means of lightering and laying out the anchors, floated the Bush. Some difficulty was found in recovering the broken log rafts, lashing and towing them, due to the darkness and strong tide, but at nine p.m. the vessel and her tow were towed to a safe anchorage and anchored for the night.

At 9:20 p.m. on Aug. 24 the revenue cutter Gresham, while at anchor in Boston Harbor, sighted a motor boat, with passengers aboard, broken down and drifting. The Gresham towed the boat to a landing.

That the late Lieut. William A. Whittier, U.S.R.C.S., attached to the cutter Androscoggin, who was murdered in the north end of Boston Aug. 19, "came to his death as a result of a blow or blows delivered from behind without warning by some person or persons unknown" is the substance of the report of the official Board of Inquiry composed of officers of the Revenue Cutter Service. The board also finds that Lieutenant Whittier and his three companions "were walking in a quiet and decorous manner and were not offensive to any person."

During the northeast storm which raged along the South Carolina and Georgia coasts a wireless from one of the Clyde Line steamships via Charleston and Augusta sent the revenue cutter Seminole, at Wilmington, N.C., to the rescue of the schooner Fortuna, 534 tons, lumber laden, from Charleston to New York. She was reported dismasted forty miles southward of Frying Pan Shoals and in a dangerous position.

On account of the disastrous effects of the heavy sea, Aug. 28 a flying squadron of five revenue cutters on Aug. 30 were searching the Atlantic coast from Key West to New York for disabled ships which may have been caught in the storm and may be drifting north with the Gulf Stream. Commandant Bertholf said that he was convinced there were many small sailing ships helpless at sea unable to communicate their distress.

The Onondaga at Norfolk, the Seminole at Wilmington, N.C., the Yamacraw at Charleston, the Forward at Key West, and the Seneca at New York comprise the rescue fleet. The Yamacraw, which did gallant work in taking off passengers from the liner Lexington, has been directed to search for the schooner Bessie Whiting, of New York, reported helpless ninety miles due east of Savannah, deserted by all of her crew and with only her captain, his wife and the cook aboard. The Seminole is searching for the schooner Fortuna, which also has aboard her captain, his wife and cook, her crew having been taken off by the tank steamer Ligonier.

The revenue cutter Yamacraw took to Charleston twelve passengers, a steward and three colored employees of the steamer Lexington, which left the captain and a crew of forty-three voluntarily on board. The transfer was skillfully made in the boats of the revenue cutter in a heavy sea. Two firemen are reported to have been burned to death and a third terribly scalded. First Officer Chamberlain sustained a fracture of his right shoulder. The steamer has her nose imbedded in quicksand off Hunting Island, at the mouth of the Edisto River, and it is said she will be a total loss. The Lexington was bound from Savannah to Philadelphia with twelve passengers, all of whom were rescued.

But for the heroism of Wireless Operator Sheets, on the Lexington, there would have been no chance of rescue. The storm wrecked the boat's wireless station, but Sheets climbed into the rigging and adjusted his instrument, flashing the calls for immediate assistance. The signals were caught by the Yamacraw, which hastened to Hunting Island.

The revenue cutter Bear arrived at Nome from Port Clarence on Aug. 30 with the crew of the wrecked schooner Redfield, landing all freight of the Redfield, consisting of over thirty tons at Prince of Wales for transshipment. The Bear will leave Nome shortly to land the reindeer and Eskimos at Seal Island and Port Moller, the transportation of which has been previously mentioned in these columns.

With unofficial reports coming from Havana on Aug. 31 that another terrific storm was moving on Cuba, and with frantic calls for the assistance of vessels in distress from the Maritime Exchange in New York, the Revenue Cutter Service despatched vessels out all along the Atlantic coast to give aid and succor to vessels and crews in need of relief. For years nothing like the storm that has wrought havoc along the Southern Atlantic coast has demanded the service of the vessels of the Revenue Cutter Service.

All along the coast from New York to Key West the vessels of the Service have been ordered out to sea to rescue vessels wrecked or damaged by the storm.

The first call for help for the Bessie Whiting was received by the Revenue Cutter Service from Supt. C. L. Bundy, of the New York Maritime Exchange. Capt. E. P. Bertholf and his aids lost no time in sending assistance. The cutter Seneca has been ordered South from Norfolk, the Seminole has been directed to put to sea from Wilmington, N.C., the Yamacraw from Savannah and the Forward from Key West.

The business of this fleet of revenue cutters is to sweep the sea all the way from New York to Key West in search of vessels that have been unable to hold their own against the fierce hurricane that struck the South Atlantic coast, carrying death and devastation with it.

The revenue cutter Seminole, which on Aug. 29 went to the assistance of the schooner Fortuna, off Cape Lookout, reached Southport late Aug. 31, having towed the disabled vessel to Georgetown, S.C. The Fortuna lost her mast and all rigging, but otherwise appeared to be without damage. She has a cargo of lumber, Charleston to New York.

While inward bound the Seminole spoke the schooner Millie R. Bohannon, Savannah to New York, which has been anchored off Cape Fear since the recent storm. She had both anchors down, but they were dragging. In endeavoring to get anchors to her the cutter lost one of her own and the chain. The vessel remains five or six miles south of the bar.



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### WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Aug. 30, 1911.

Although Camp Merritt, the ninety-fourth on the list of summer camps, has passed into history, the encampment is still standing, the drenched condition of the tents having prevented the breaking of camp when the cadets changed their quarters to barracks on Monday morning, Aug. 28. The sadly needed and much desired rain arrived just in time to mark the closing festivities of the summer season.

The annual illumination was scheduled for Aug. 26, and with this event in prospect the weekly hike was omitted on Friday afternoon and the day given to preparations for the entertainment on Saturday evening. The cadets turned to with a will, undeterred by threatening weather, for there was every prospect of a stormy evening. Happily the rain held off until after midnight on Saturday, and the hours from eight until twelve were thoroughly enjoyed by cadets and their guests of the evening.

Tickets for the County Fair were issued at the guard tent on Saturday evening, and shortly before nine o'clock the band began to play and the signal was given that the "show" was about to open. On the ticket of admission was a pen and ink drawing of Uncle Sam as Farmer Hayseed, and this was the first intimation of the nature of the entertainment which was to precede the masquerade ball, for which a platform had been constructed on the parade at the north end, opposite the bandstand. The complete transformation of the encampment into a County Fair testified to the ability of the corps to accomplish the maximum of work in the minimum of time. So many were the "shows," side and otherwise, that it was confusing at first to discover at which end to start sightseeing. A led off with a very skilful engineering feat in the construction of a chute and other adjuncts for a motor coaster. All evening passengers of every age and of both sexes enjoyed the swift descent, invariably uttering the same exclamation when passing a given point.

In compliance with the maxim, "When through with your play, put your playthings away," the various paraphernalia of the show disappeared rapidly under the vigorous policing of the following afternoon; but the coaster remained for the enjoyment of the hosts, that they might have their turn, and despite the severe rain the motorboat was filled on each trip. Peanuts and lemonade were supplied in generous quantities to the patrons and patronesses of the fair, and on every hand were to be seen and enjoyed the various familiar forms of entertainment to be seen at seashore resorts. The children enjoyed rides on gaily-decked ponies; there was a seesaw; one's weight could be ascertained; there were shooting galleries, with dolls for targets and in one a human target appeared for a brief space, not long enough to risk a bull's-eye; there was "the most famous tiger in captivity," turning out to be a tiny tiger kitten; there was a minstrel show, and some very graceful dancing. The river of Time flowed by the years 1912, '13, '14, '15; an electric fountain was a very effective contrivance, lighted with a rosy glow. At the end of a rather dark street appeared the "Mystic Maze," a narrow path hemmed in by tent flies. At the entrance the showman announced that \$5 would be given anyone who could traverse the "Mystic Maze" in less than five minutes.

After the delights of the fair had been exhausted refreshments were served, after which the electric lights were turned on, all who were not to take part, either actively or passively, in the masquerade ball, departed and the dancing was begun to the music of the U.S.M.A. band. The dancing platform was screened on all sides by evergreens, and the effect of the light electric lights and the many colored costumes against the dark background was very attractive. There was beauty and also much ingenuity shown in the contrivance of costumes; the combination of the corps colors, black and gold and gray, was very effective in the costume worn by a fair-haired young lady, to whom it was immensely becoming. The black and gold were combined in a toque of gold color, edged with black, and in a gown of gold color, with bands of black, and a large "A" in the center of the front of the skirt. From the shoulders was gracefully draped a cloak of gray, military in cut, lined with black. A baby was personified by a very fair girl, whose cap, with pink bows and white gown with pink sash enabled her to portray the character to perfection. There were Pierrot and Pierrette; Ophelia; the Merry Widow; Folly; Spanish dancers, masculine and feminine; a Turkish lady, who turned out to be a cadet; a Quakeress; a fair Japanese lady and a dark Japanese lady; "All the news that's fit to print"; a Spanish lady; a School-girl; a lady from the County Fair ballet, who caused a sensation on her arrival, but who proved to be "no lady"; but a cadet in feminine attire. Those cadets who did not wear costumes were attired, as a rule, in gray trousers, with white shirts, sweaters or some negligee; one appeared as a sailor in white sailor blouse and cap. The dancing lasted until midnight.

As the rain was falling heavily on Sunday morning the service was held in Cullum Hall, conducted by ex-Chaplain Pierce. The battalion was marched from camp to barracks on Monday morning at 10:30, but as before stated, there was no breaking of camp. There was no concert on Monday evening. The day was busily employed by the cadets in getting to rights in the old and new barracks.

The furlough class arrived by instalments on Tuesday morning up to noon. Very moist conditions still prevailed and there was no evening dress parade. The guests at the furlough hop were received by Cadet Whiteside and Mrs. McDonald. The following were among the large number: Mrs. G. F. E. Harrison, Miss Harrison, Mrs. C. E. Gillette, the Misses Gillette, the Misses Gordon and Shattuck, Mrs. A. P. Blockson, Miss Glass, Miss Wagoner, Mrs. Booth, Miss Booth, Miss Young, Miss Biddle, the Misses Barrette, Mrs. Dick, with her two young daughters, the Misses Dick; Mrs. Turk, Miss Turk, Major and Mrs. Jadwin, Miss Jadwin, Mr. Jadwin, Jr., the Misses Posten, Jones, Canavan, Howard and Chase, all from a distance, and the young ladies of the post, the Misses Barry, Tillman, Fielegger and many guests. The officers of the new detail and their wives made their first appearance socially at this dance, and a number of recent graduates were also present, among them Lieutenants Surles and Bradford.

Mrs. Andrew Porter, who has been at the Point as a guest

at the hotel for several weeks past, left for her home in Washington to-day. Mrs. John D. Milley, of Washington; Mrs. L. A. Craig, of the same city; Mrs. O. H. Freeland, of Jacksonville, Fla., and her niece, Miss Dorothy McQuaid; Mrs. Chenoweth and her daughter, Mrs. G. A. Lynch, of Governors Island; Mrs. C. E. Gillette, the Misses Gillette and the Misses Gordon and Shattuck, all of Philadelphia, Pa.; Major Jadwin, C.E.; Mrs. Jadwin, Miss Jadwin and Mr. Jadwin, Jr.; Mrs. A. P. Blockson, Miss Glass, Miss Wagoner, Mrs. W. P. Hall and her little daughter Terese, Mrs. Alexander Piper and her daughter, Miss Adelaide Piper, of Bay Ridge; Mrs. Randolph Peyton, of Washington, D.C.; Mrs. and Miss Fehet have been among the guests recently registered at the hotel.

Mrs. James S. Parker, wife of Captain Parker, Q.M. Dept., who was, very seriously injured in a carriage accident several weeks ago, is still very ill, although, happily, out of danger. Mrs. Parker is confined to her room and a trained nurse is in constant attendance. Col. and Mrs. Wilcox returned to the post on Aug. 26, having spent the greater part of Colonel Wilcox's leave as guests of Capt. Frank Parker, in Havana, Cuba. Lieut. Paul A. Larned and his bride have been among the new arrivals at the post. Lieut. W. E. Larned will be stationed at Governors Island this winter, and Mrs. Larned and Miss Louise and Miss Aldela expect to pass the season in New York.

Mrs. Bethel has returned to the post after a fortnight's visit to Stillwater, R.I., where she was the guest of Mrs. Capron, mother of Mrs. Maybach. Mrs. Oscar I. Straub, whose son is a member of the Fourth Class, and Mrs. John D. Milley, whose son is a member of the same class, left to-day. Mrs. Straub was accompanied by her youngest son and daughter.

### THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 31, 1911.

The cross-country walks of the Fourth Class of midshipmen on Wednesday and Sunday afternoons have come to an abrupt termination. Some of the class discovered in their perambulations in the rural districts about Annapolis a spot where they could obtain the fermented juice of the grape. This was discovered by the Naval Academy authorities and the unusual liberty that had been granted was withdrawn, the orderly members of the corps suffering with the disorderly.

The disembarkation of the midshipmen for their home leaves made Annapolis lively on Monday. The colored porters, small and great, reaped a large harvest in carrying suit-cases to the trains, while the express wagons and railroads were busy handling trunks.

The ship's company of the Massachusetts while lying off Solomon's Island, below Annapolis, celebrated last Friday night the ending of the cruise of the brigade of midshipmen by a great smoker, vaudeville entertainment, boxing carnival and feed. The officers, midshipmen and men of the Iowa and Indiana, which, with the Massachusetts, compose the fleet under Comdr. R. E. Coontz, were the guests of the occasion, preparations having been made on board the Massachusetts for the entertainment of 1,000 persons. The program of the first part included a mock ball fight, songs, sketches, acrobatics, mandolin and guitar and a midshipmen's quartet by Wick, Eldredge, Ramsey and Wilbur. During the intermission refreshments were served while the Iowa's band furnished selections. The menu consisted of cold ham, sandwiches, chicken salad, olives, cheese, watermelon, cake, iced tea, cigars and cigarettes.

Two boxing bouts and a battle royal were on the program of the second part. In the bantamweight Delowrey and Rutan, both of the Massachusetts, met, while in the welterweight Stutinski, of the Massachusetts, encountered Capper, of the Indiana. Four colored soldiers participated in the battle royal. Tommy Downes, of the Indiana, was the referee, and the bouts were arranged by H. L. Lee. The committee having charge of the affair consisted of Dodd, Mead, Moore, Whittlesey, Harmer, Anderson, Carlson, Erdman, Beatty, Durkin, Stone, Bellsmith, Deglau, Meier, King and Hull, the Navy and Marine Corps both being represented. The entertainment was voted a huge success.

The family of Instr. Gaston Costet, who have spent the summer in New England, have returned to Annapolis. Prof. P. J. des Garennes and Mrs. des Garennes, who have been at Braddock Heights, Md., have returned home. Miss Nancy Dashiell, daughter of the late Naval Constr. Robert B. Dashiell, U.S.N., who has been seriously ill with typhoid fever, is now greatly improved.

Ensign Bryson Bruce, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bruce have taken a cottage at Hopatcong Landing, N.J. Mrs. Bruce's mother, Mrs. Louisa Downs, and her brother, Dunleavy Downs, are visiting there. Lieut. and Mrs. E. Berkeley Iglehart, U.S.A., of this city, are visiting friends and relatives in Virginia. Miss Eleanor Ewing, daughter of Colonel Ewing, U.S.A., is visiting friends here.

Mrs. Flood, of Asheville, N.C., is visiting her son, Midshipman Flood, Fourth Class, Naval Academy. Capt. J. W. Wilen, 13th Cav., stationed at Fort Riley, has been visiting his aunt, Mrs. Paul Holley, Market street. Mrs. Wilen, of Martinsburg, W.Va., mother of Captain Wilen, who has been visiting Mrs. Paul Holley, has returned to her home.

### SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Aug. 19, 1911.

Miss Ria Anderson entertained at bridge at her home Wednesday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Charles E. T. Lull, wife of Captain Lull, U.S.A.; Mrs. Donnelly and Mrs. Burney, of Los Angeles. The other guests included Mrs. B. V. Franklin, Mrs. E. F. Parmelee, Mrs. Kemper, Mrs. John V. Cheney, Mrs. M. E. Fegin, Mrs. Hammett, Mrs. L. A. Blochman, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Logan, the Misses MacDonald, Mrs. Easton, Mrs. Isabel and the Misses Morgan, Decker, Hulise, Irwin, Price and Young. Mrs. Lull won one of the pretty prizes.

Ensign and Mrs. Herbert J. French, U.S.N., Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel L. Graham, U.S.N., retired, and Lieut. and Mrs. Shea, U.S.R.C.S., are at Hotel del Coronado.

Miss Otola Nesmith, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Otto A. Nesmith, U.S.A., retired, who is now in the East, is making a reputation as ingenue with a well known theatrical company. While on the Eastern coast she has visited with Capt. and Mrs. Cunningham at Fort Wood, and also with Army friends on Governors Island.

San Diego, Cal., Aug. 23, 1911.

Miss Fanny Grant, daughter of U. S. Grant, Jr., and niece of Major Gen. F. D. Grant, expects to leave for the East soon. Her wedding is to take place in the early autumn. Miss Jane Rollins, niece of Capt. and Mrs. John L. Schon, U.S.A., retired, who has frequently visited here, is to be married at Los Angeles, her home, in October, to Louis Tolhurst. The marriage is to take place in St. John's Episcopal Church.

Lieut. and Mrs. E. E. Scranton entertained Tuesday with a dinner party. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Sam Ferry Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Parmelee, Lieut. and Mrs. C. P. Wade, Mr. and Mrs. Blankenbush, Mrs. R. E. Pierce, of Los Angeles, and Dr. and Mrs. C. Caven. The Scrantons leave this week, after having spent most of the summer here. Thursday at the U. S. Grant Hotel a dinner party in their honor was given by Mr. and Mrs. Sam Ferry Smith, and on Wednesday at the Zlac clubhouse Misses Lera and Ann Wynne honored them with a dinner party.

Ensign and Mrs. Kauffman, of the Torpedo Fleet, are rejoicing in the arrival of a son at their Coronado home. Ensign and Mrs. Allen G. Olson are entertaining the latter's mother at their home in Coronado. Ensign and Mrs. James P. Olding have as their guests the former's mother and aunt, Miss Emma Leet, of Carson City, Nev. Capt. Charles W. Exton and Capt. Robert W. Mearns, U.S.A., called this week on Capt. John L. Schon, retired, while en route to Fort Leavenworth and Honolulu, respectively. Lieut. Reed M. Fawell, U.S.N., has been a guest at the U. S. Grant Hotel this week.

Friends here have received word of the wedding on Aug. 1,

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at the English Lutheran church in Seattle, of Miss Muriel Grace Gammeter, of Coronado, to Paym. Clerk Albert Sidney Brent, of the West Virginia. Ensign Olaf M. Hustedt acted as best man, while the bride's sister, Miss Constance Gammeter, was bridesmaid. The young couple are enjoying a wedding trip up the Columbia River.

Last night at the armory at Thirteenth and G streets a smoker was given by the officers and members of the Coast Artillery Reserve Association, with a large attendance of citizens as special guests. The principal speaker was Major George H. McManus, of Fort Rosecrans, who pointed out the need of a large force of reserves to form a relief in manning the coast defenses in case of war. He stated that out of the 7,000 men now in the reserve the state of California furnishes about 500. He urged a deeper interest on the part of the community in the militia, and argued that such an interest in local defenses is requisite before the Government will be likely to do much more toward increasing the fortifications here or establishing a naval base at this point. Conditions have greatly improved along these lines in the past few years, however, as was shown in the addresses which followed, including those by Col. Richard V. Dodge, N.G.C., retired, and Major Herbert R. Fay, C.A.C., N.G.C., Col. Charles H. DeLacour, N.G. Mich., retired; Lieut. A. H. Woodbine, N.G.C.; Chief Iodine, Indian scout, and Assemblyman E. C. Hinkle were the other speakers. Lieut. J. O. Baker, N.G.C., presided.

San Diego, Cal., Aug. 26, 1911.

Mrs. Frank Hall Moon, of San Jose, entertained at Hotel del Coronado on Tuesday with a charming luncheon, followed by an afternoon bridge. Covers were laid for twenty-four, and among those present were Mrs. Hayne Ellis, Mrs. John McClellan, Mrs. W. H. H. Southerland and the Misses Southerland, Mrs. Uriel Seebree and Mrs. Chauncey Thomas. Gen. and Mrs. John McClellan and Capt. and Mrs. Arthur Ballentine were guests at bridge Wednesday evening, when Mrs. Francis H. Mead entertained in honor of Mr. and Mrs. George Hawley, who are about to depart for New York city. Mrs. Southerland and daughters attended a bridge party Monday afternoon, at which Mrs. F. I. Kendall was hostess. Capt. and Mrs. Ballentine entertained Tuesday evening at bridge, their guests including Major and Mrs. William R. Maize, U.S.A., retired.

Major H. R. Fay, C.A.C., N.G.C.; Rear Admiral Henry N. Manney, U.S.N., retired; Lieut. Don M. Stewart, N.M.C., and Secretary Rufus Choate, of the Chamber of Commerce, made an inspection of the new rifle range for use of Navy, Army and National Guard, near Mission Bay, Friday afternoon. The range has been built under the direction of Lieut. Charles E. Woodbine, of Los Angeles, state range officer of the National Guard of California, assisted by Admiral Manney, who secured the leases on several pieces of land occupied. The targets consist of two at 200 yards, two at 300 yards, two at 500 yards, one at 600 yards and one at 1,000 yards. There is also a skirmish run.

### MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Aug. 24, 1911.

Surg. and Mrs. Ulys R. Webb entertained at dinner on Thursday, Aug. 17, in honor of Med. Dir. and Mrs. Phillips A. Lovering. Bridge followed, the prizes being won by Mrs. Lovering, Capt. Guy W. Brown and Lieut. Comdr. William H. Standley. Others present were Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles M. Ray, Mrs. Guy W. Brown and Mrs. W. H. Standley.

P.A. Paym. William J. Hine, who reported at the hospital a month or two ago from the Asiatic Station, has left for his home in the East. Miss Patty Palmer is up from San Francisco on a short visit to Mrs. Edmund W. Bonaffon. P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Percival C. Rossiter left on Thursday for Bremerton, the Doctor to command the naval hospital. Commo. John M. Orchard, retired, and Miss Orchard are in Vallejo at the Hotel St. Vincent.

In honor of Mrs. Edmund W. Bonaffon, Mrs. John M. Hornberger entertained at a large card party on Saturday, Aug. 19. Six tables were played, the honors going to Mrs. Bonaffon, Mrs. Henry M. Gleason, Mrs. Mary Turner, Mrs. Alexander Van Keuren, Mrs. Gatewood S. Lincoln and Mrs. Emily Cutts. Other guests were Mrs. Henry T. Mayo, Mrs. Wing, Mrs. Ulys R. Webb, Miss Pegrem, Mrs. Guy W. Brown, Miss Patty Palmer, Mrs. William H. Standley, Mrs. Oscar W. Koester, Mrs. Jay M. Salladay, Mrs. Henry F. Odell, Mrs. Carl Gamber-Andersen, Mrs. Allen B. Reed, Mrs. Owen H. Oakley, Mrs. Frances B. Gatewood, Miss Cornelia Kempf, Mrs. Samuel L. Gordon, Mrs. George A. McKay, Mrs. Francis M. Munson, Mrs. Charles M. Ray, Mrs. Thomas D. Griffin, Mrs. Hugh Rodman, Miss Ruth Hascal, Miss Winfield, Mrs. Herreshoff, Mrs. Robert K. Van Mater, Mrs. Reed M. Fawell, Miss Lucy Mathews, Mrs. T. J. J. See and Mrs. Phillips A. Lovering.

Lieut. William P. Upshur has arrived from Honolulu for duty at the Marine Barracks. Lieut. Reed M. Fawell left on Friday for southern California, to make an inspection of the wireless stations at Point Arguella and Point Loma. He will return to the yard to superintend the wireless aeroplane tests ordered held here.

Lieut. Col. E. F. Ladd has been spending a few days in San Francisco en route to headquarters at Washington, D.C. Captain Whitman, Q.M. 1st Cav., left last week for Boise Barracks for permanent station. Major John H. Gardner has also made the trip to Boise. Capt. F. H. Koch spent a few days in San Francisco en route to Fort Monroe from leave.





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time here with his family. Miss Marguerite Knox, daughter of Col. Thomas Knox, retired, of Hampton, Va., spent a week at the post as the guest of Miss Stella Dunn.

In celebration of his promotion Lieut. Loren H. Call gave an informal reception at the club on Thursday afternoon to all the officers and ladies of the post. A wonderful punch was brewed and every one drank the health of the host. Capt. and Mrs. Harry L. Steele have been entertaining Mrs. Steele's aunt and Mrs. Johnson, for several days. Capt. and Mrs. Ansell, of Governors Island, arrived at the post on Saturday and have taken the quarters recently occupied by Major Kenly. Lieut. and Mrs. William T. Carpenter, of Fort Wadsworth, spent Sunday here as the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Totten. Lieut. Frederick S. Strong, jr., and Beverly C. Dunn, C.E., who have been on duty in Pittsburgh, Pa., are spending several days on the post before joining the new class at the Engineer School in Washington, D.C. Mrs. Harry L. Steele left on Saturday to spend a week with friends at Narragansett Pier. Capt. and Mrs. Masteller have as their guests Mrs. and Miss Masteller, of California. Mr. Stevenson, of New York, a prominent member of the cast of "Thais," was the guest of Major Henry Rutherford, M.O., on Wednesday night.

#### MADISON BARRACKS MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

Madison Barracks, New York, Aug. 29, 1911.

The most successful tournament in the history of the 24th Infantry was given at this post on Saturday, Aug. 26. An admission of fifty cents was charged to enter the reservation, and in addition there were many very attractive booths upon the lawns of the officers' quarters, where ice cream, cake, sandwiches and tea were served by the ladies of the garrison. An especially popular tent was that of the fortune teller and palmist. The proceeds, which were given to the Army Relief Society, amounted to over \$400. The many gay flags fluttering in the wind, the tents and the enthusiastic crowd reminded one of circus day.

The exercises opened exactly at 2:40, the time advertised. At that moment the regimental band struck up a spirited march and the 1st Battalion, commanded by Lieut. C. J. Nelson, marched upon the parade ground, and, without command took intervals and gave a flawless exhibition of the Butts Manual. This event captured the crowd, but more was to follow. With the precision of clockwork the 1st Battalion left the field and the 3d Battalion, under Capt. R. J. Maxey, immediately took their place, accompanied by a train of four wagons. Shelter tent camp was pitched, kitchens erected and the visitors were invited to inspect the camp. They swarmed in, asking many questions, showing how deeply interested they were in something which to them was entirely novel. Sixteen intelligent non-commissioned officers acted as guides and were scattered through the crowd, each wearing a ribbon on which was printed the words "Ask Me." In this way questions were answered by men put there for that purpose.

Then came the call to arms. An outpost discovered the 1st Battalion advancing to attack the camp. Kitchens and wagons were hustled out of the way, and the battalion fell in and marched to the attack, leaving their camp standing. A lively fight followed in which the 1st Battalion finally drove back the 3d Battalion and administered a crushing defeat, which conveniently occurred in front of the largest group of spectators. Camp was then broken and the battalions left the field. After a band concert lasting one hour, the garrison turned out for parade, which ceremony was preceded by escort to the color.

That the tournament was so successful financially is a cause for congratulation, for, scheduled for the day before, it was postponed a day on account of a terrific down-pour of rain. This necessitated new advertising and new publicity. Yet from the number of strange faces seen in the swarm of automobiles it was easy to be seen that the public had been watching for the press notices and did not intend to be deprived of the sight of a really spectacular display. Madison Barracks in the past two years has contributed over \$700 to the Army Relief Fund. Mr. William Paulding is the president of the local chapter.

#### PUGET SOUND.

(Letter of Aug. 19 appears on page 25.)

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Aug. 26, 1911.

The yard officers gave a dance in the sail loft Tuesday in honor of Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland and the officers of the West Virginia and Colorado. Receiving were Mrs. V. L. Cottman, Mrs. A. H. Robertson and Mrs. F. C. Cook. The hall was tastefully decorated with flags, huckleberry branches and evergreens, and the refreshments served were unusually elaborate. A large number of Seattle people also attended. Previous to the dance the wardroom officers of the Philadelphia, including Lieut. D. M. Gardner, Lieut. F. D. Kilgore and Capt. J. K. Tracy, Paymr. T. J. Bright and Surg. D. H. Casto, entertained at dinner for Mrs. George A. Smith, Miss Smith, Miss Goodrich, Miss Cort, Miss Anderson and Miss Strune, of Seattle, and Lieutenant Hall, of the Pennsylvania. Lieut. and Mrs. Wallace Berthoff entertained at dinner for Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. John Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. Burwell, Lieut. C. T. Wade and Miss Baker, of New Jersey. The same evening Rear Admiral and Mrs. V. L. Cottman gave a dinner for Col. and Mrs. Doyen, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. L. I. Yates, Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Robertson, Comdr. and Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw, Surg. and Mrs. Evans and Lieut. and Mrs. Griswold.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Merrill Miller, guests of their daughter, Mrs. George Brown, jr., leave to-day for their home in Berkeley, Cal. Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Robertson gave a dinner Thursday for Capt. A. S. Halstead, Paymr. and Mrs. R. Nicholson, Lieut. and Mrs. Hilary Williams, Paymr. and Mrs. George Dyer, Mrs. S. S. Henry, of Chicago, Miss Jessamine Garrett, of Seattle, and Lieut. R. F. Zogbaum. Capt. J. K. Tracy held a reception on board the U.S.S. Philadelphia Friday for the officers and ladies of the yard to meet his sister, Mrs. Joss, and Captain Joss, U.S.A., returning from duty in the Philippines.

In honor of Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland and Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Treat, of Seattle, Rear Admiral and Mrs. V. L. Cottman entertained at dinner Monday. The guests included Capt. W. A. Gill, Capt. A. S. Halstead, Capt. and Mrs. Robertson, Paymr. and Mrs. Nicholson, Mrs. H. Brown and Surg. and Mrs. Sheldon Evans.

Capt. A. S. Halstead gave a dinner on board the West Virginia to-day for Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland, Rear Admiral and Mrs. V. L. Cottman, Col. and Mrs. Doyen, Comdr. and Mrs. Robertson, Surg. and Mrs. Sheldon Evans and Mrs. H. Brown. Miss Ruth Alice Doyen entertained at dinner Tuesday for Miss Morrison, of Portland, Mr. Horner, Lieutenant Wize, Lieutenant Gardener and Col. and Mrs. Doyen. Mrs. Holland Smith, stopping at the Seward apartments in Seattle, entertained a large number of the ladies of the yard at a bridge luncheon in Seattle Saturday.

Lieut. Hilary Williams gave a dinner on board the West Virginia Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Seth Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Robertson and Mrs. Williams. Mrs. Yates, wife of Asst. Naval Constr. L. I. Yates, entertained at bridge Thursday; prizes were won by Mrs. F. C. Cook and Mrs. J. T. Burwell. Others who played were Mrs. Cottman, Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. Berthoff, Mrs. J. H. Walsh, Mrs. R. M. Griswold and Mrs. Yates; Mrs. Nutting came in for tea.

Lieut. Comdr. Benoit d'Azy, naval attaché to the French Embassy at Washington, was a guest at the yard Wednesday. Miss Margaret Carr, of Washington, D.C., was the guest of Mrs. Forbes this week.

Mrs. John Irwin, jr., is the guest of Paymr. and Mrs. R. Nicholson. Capt. and Mrs. C. F. Pond entertained at luncheon on board the Pennsylvania Sunday for Mr. and Mrs. William Pitt Trimble, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Peters and family, Mr. and Mrs. William McEwan and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Braddock, of Seattle, Capt. W. A. Gill, Lieut. and Mrs. Griswold and Miss Morrison, of Portland.

The battleship Oregon will go into commission next Tuesday. The collier Saturn arrived from San Francisco Tuesday, Capt. J. B. Smith in command. A board will estimate for repairs to include four new Scotch boilers.

Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland took advantage of the fine Puget Sound weather for his hiking test, finishing Friday.



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Capt. A. S. Halstead and Capt. W. A. Gill finished Thursday. Lieut. D. M. Gardner, of the Marine Barracks, with thirty-five marines leave Sept. 1 for San Francisco and will sail on the Logan for Honolulu for duty.

The baseball team from the Philadelphia will go to North Yakima early in September to play the team from that place on Sept. 3 and 4. The football team from the Philadelphia has organized for a series of games and is trying to arrange games with teams from the different sound cities. The team is practically the same as that of last year, which won fourteen out of sixteen games.

Watkins, the big smoke of the Colorado, who so severely punished one of the Fort Lawton colored scrappers in a prize-fight on board the Colorado last spring, was given a severe drubbing by a man from the same regiment last Saturday afternoon. A platform had been erected on the forecastle of the ship, where everybody could see. The men, who both weighed over 170 pounds, fought a fifteen-round fight to the finish. The fight was for a \$350 purse, which the 25th Infantry was pleased to carry back into camp at Fort Lawton.

With the big drydock as an amphitheater the crew of the U.S.S. Colorado entertained their friends of the Navy with a moving picture show last Friday evening. The Colorado's fine picture machine was placed on a scow in the north end of the drydock and the pictures were thrown on a canvas stretched across the east side. The guests, numbering about 2,000 men from the cruiser fleet, were seated on the altars on the west side of the dock, which proved an ideal spot for a moving picture show. The Moran-Nelson fight pictures, as well as a number of the ship's pictures, were shown. The Colorado's band furnished music.

Louis Pasteur, a twenty-three-year-old hospital apprentice of the cruiser Colorado, was found dead in his berth in the sick bay last Sunday. Suffering from an abscess in his ear he had used the chloroform to allay the pain. A post-mortem showed he had a weak heart.

#### FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Aug. 29, 1911.

Mrs. Booker, wife of Lieut. P. W. Booker, who has been quite ill, has entirely recovered. Col., Mrs. and Miss Hoyle are spending a few weeks in Colorado and Wyoming, visiting friends.

Lieut. George M. Lee, Cavalry, has an extension of leave of one month, and it is hoped that he will return to his post entirely recovered from the very serious results of his accident of over a year ago. Lieutenant Lee and family are visiting Mrs. Lee's father, General Benton, now living in Los Angeles.

Colonel Brown, president of the Field Artillery Board, has applied for retirement. Major J. W. Van Dusen, M.C., will leave Sept. 1 on two months' leave before going to the Philippine Islands.

A board has been convened to determine whether Private Lee, Battery C, 6th Field Art., is entitled to be discharged for injuries received in line of duty. Lee was walking on the street in Junction when a drunken civilian rushed out and hit him with a bottle, cutting his eye almost out, and Dr. O'Donnell, who was called to attend him, had to remove it.

The report that the 9th Cavalry at Russell is to be ordered here for winter camp about Oct. 1 is denied by the Colonel of the 9th Cavalry, who states they are expecting two more Cavalry regiments at Russell for experimental work.

The opera house at Junction City has been entirely renovated and newly decorated from top to bottom and Mr. Dorn has the promise of many delightful plays.

The Cavalry stable, which was burned to the ground, will be rebuilt on the same location.

One of the most exciting ball games played this year took place Friday, when the members of the Mounted Service School team played the 13th Cavalry team for a purse. The game was well attended and the rooters for each team were about evenly divided, and the game was exciting throughout. The colored team won by a score 6 to 3. Bobrowski, of the 7th Cavalry, so well known at Riley as having been most successful in his boxing bouts, and who was considered the champion lightweight of the Army, was whipped by Louis Albert, of Fort McKinley.

#### FORT NIAGARA.

Fort Niagara, N.Y., Aug. 28, 1911.

Lieut. and Mrs. Goodwyn with their two little daughters left on Wednesday. They will visit Lieut. and Mrs. Saunders at Fort Porter, and Mrs. Goodwyn's grandmother in the mountains of Tennessee before going to Montgomery, Ala., where Lieutenant Goodwyn has been detailed to instruct the Militia. Mrs. Lane and her father, who have been spending the summer with Mrs. Goodwyn, left Tuesday for a month in Buffalo before going to their home in Alabama. Lieut. and Mrs. Jere Baxter are entertaining Lieutenant Baxter's grandmother from Indiana. Professor Langton, of Columbia University, New York city, is spending his vacation with Major and Mrs. Styer.

Lieut. and Mrs. Manuel Garrett are receiving congratulations upon the arrival of a son. The "husky young recruit" arrived last Tuesday and is a beautiful blonde weighing ten pounds. Dr. Paul Green from Norfolk, Va., arrived Wednesday to visit his sister, Mrs. Wagner, wife of Lieutenant Wagner.

Mrs. Snow entertained on Friday with six tables of bridge and invited a number of people in later for tea. Among those who enjoyed her hospitality were Mrs. Styer, Mrs. Langton, Mrs. Brandt, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Watkins, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Eaton, Mrs. Hopkins, the Misses Went, Balmer. The prizes were cut glass bonbon dish and a pair of embroidered pillowcases, Mrs. Langton winning the second prize. Delicious refreshments were served. Lieutenant Wagner motored to Rochester on Wednesday to attend the reunion of the G.A.R., returning on Thursday bringing with him his father, Mr. Wagner, from Indiana.

#### GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Aug. 31, 1911.

Much sympathy is expressed throughout the garrison for Hospital Steward David Robertson in the loss on Aug. 23 of his wife, who died after an illness of over a year. Mrs. Robertson had lived on Governors Island for over seventy years and was known to generations of its inhabitants. A daughter of Lieut. Michael Moore, who died in 1897 at the age of ninety-seven years, Mrs. Robertson was married to Sergt. David Robertson over one-half a century ago, and has lived for all those years in the quarters near the chapel, with its charming old-fashioned garden, one of the landmarks of the island. Sergt. and Mrs. Robertson lost their invalid son a few weeks ago. The funeral service for Mrs. Robertson took

Lieut. H. B. Smalley, en route to Fort Leavenworth from the Philippines, is at the Hotel Stewart in San Francisco, where Major W. F. Lewis and Major William H. Wilson are also staying. Lieut. Col. Robert N. Getty is at the Bellevue Hotel, San Francisco. Capt. Ernest E. West, U.S.M.C., who has been staying at the Hotel Bernard in Vallejo, has been assigned quarters at the barracks.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William H. Standley entertained the Tuesday Evening Card Club this week, among the members being Capt. and Mrs. Guy W. Brown, Surg. and Mrs. U. R. Webb, Pay Insp. and Mrs. Edmund W. Bonaffon, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. John M. Hornberger, P.A. Surg. Robert E. Hoyt has left for Los Angeles for recruiting service. P.A. Surg. C. W. O. Bunker, originally ordered to Los Angeles, stays here, the two officers having succeeded in exchanging duty.

Lieut. George F. Dalley, who has been under medical treatment in San Francisco, has recovered and leaves shortly for his station at Fort Douglas. Mrs. Chauncey Thomas has now quite recovered her health. Mr. Yearley, of Baltimore, has joined Mrs. Yearley and the Misses Yearley, who have been spending the greater part of the summer at the yard as house guests of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Mark St. Clair Ellis.

Col. and Mrs. Randolph Dickins have vacated the commanding officer's quarters at the barracks, in preparation for the arrival of Col. L. W. T. Waller from Norfolk to-morrow, and they are now living in the home of Mrs. Mary Turner, who, with her niece, Miss Ruth Hascall, will sail Sept. 5 for the Philippines on a visit to her sons, Capt. Caldwell Turner, U.S.M.C., and P.A. Surg. Henry W. B. Turner, U.S.N. Mrs. Turner and Miss Hascall are guests of Mrs. Emily Cutts until their departure.

Miss Nina Blow is up from San Francisco on a visit to her aunt, Mrs. Charles M. Ray. Miss Janet Klink, whose engagement to Lieut. Robert L. Irvine, U.S.N., was a recent announcement, was guest of honor at a luncheon given by Mrs. Hope Glenn at the Palace Hotel yesterday. Other guests were Mrs. George T. Klink, Mrs. C. F. Wood, of Elmhurst, Miss Rauch, Miss Edith Metcalf, Miss Mary Selby, Miss Nancy Glenn, Miss Marian Stone and Miss Harriett Stone.

Lieut. C. F. Megill has returned from a three weeks' trip to Fort Crook, Neb. Lieut. Thomas S. Lowe arrived in San Francisco yesterday and is staying at the Hotel St. Francis. Capt. H. R. Casey returned yesterday from duty with the Militia of Portland, Ore.

P.A. Surg. Clyde B. Camerer, of the California, and Mrs. Camerer were hosts at dinner on Aug. 20 for Asst. Surg. and Mrs. Joseph A. Biello, Miss Louise Steuber and Ensign John M. Schelling. Miss Steuber, sister of Mrs. Camerer, is visiting them.

A movement has been started to raise funds with which to erect a window in St. Peter's Chapel at Mare Island in memory of the officers and men of the Pacific and Asiatic Fleets whose names are not otherwise commemorated in the little naval chapel here, in which over fifty memorials have already been erected. The windows are to be made by Tiffany, who designed the windows commemorating Rear Admirals John Rodgers, Baldwin and Phelps. Two thousand dollars will be required for the window and several hundred dollars have already been secured. The committee consists of Chaplain Carroll Q. Wright, of Mare Island; Chaplain Arthur W. Stone, of the Pacific Squadron; Capt. Hugh Rodman, of Mare Island; Chaplain A. A. McAlister, retired, to whose efforts is due the fact that St. Peter's already has so many memorials, and Frank J. Symmes, California Safe Deposit and Trust Company, San Francisco. Contributions may be sent to Mr. Frank J. Symmes, treasurer, 441 California street, San Francisco.

Four hundred enlisted men are expected to arrive here from Norfolk during the coming week. It is thought probable that they may be placed aboard the cruisers Cincinnati and Raleigh, which have had only skeleton crews aboard since being commissioned here last spring. The Marblehead is at the yard, receiving some necessary repairs before being taken out for her fall cruise by the California State Naval Reserve.

#### FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Aug. 26, 1911.

Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss returned to the post on Friday after an inspection trip of several days to Fort Monroe, where he witnessed target practice. It was with universal regret that the people of the garrison heard of the orders of Colonel Strong, which take him away from Totten. Mrs. Newsom and her daughter, Mary, left on Saturday for a visit with relatives in Texas. Capt. and Mrs. Carroll Power, who have been stationed here for three years, left on Tuesday by the Old Dominion ship for Fort Monroe, where Captain Power will enter the class at the Artillery School.

Mrs. William Cook, of Troy, N.Y., who has been the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Strong, for the past ten days, left on Friday with her two children for her home. Mr. Herman Schumm, son of Colonel Schumm, C.A.C., who has been the guest of Col. and Mrs. Dunn for two weeks, left no Sunday to visit friends in New Jersey. Mrs. Green, of Marblehead, Mass., is spending some time with her daughter and son-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Alexander Gillespie. Lieutenant Gillespie has been ordered to West Point as football coach for the season, and leaves on Monday for his new duties. Lieutenant Dodd is absent at Fort Monroe, taking his examinations for promotion.

On Thursday evening Col. and Mrs. Strong gave a beautiful dinner for Mr. and Mrs. Schutte and Mr. Robert Schutte, of Douglas Manor, Miss Stella Dunn, Mrs. Dunn, Mrs. Cook, Major William L. Kenly and Capt. Wade Carpenter. An orchestra played on the veranda throughout the evening. Capt. and Mrs. Coleman are busy packing and expect to leave shortly for their new post, Fort Moultrie, S.C. Major G. T. Patterson has been ill in his quarters for several days, but is slowly improving. Miss Eugenie Root, of New York, is the week-end guest of Col. and Mrs. Strong.

Capt. and Mrs. Totten entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Strong, Mrs. Cook, Major and Mrs. Frederic Perkins and Capt. Wade Carpenter. Mrs. Dusenbury, of South Carolina, the aunt of Lieutenant Dusenbury, has been spending several days at the post. Mr. Frederick Perkins, the son of Major and Mrs. Perkins, who has been at Fort Bayard, N.M., for a year, is greatly improved in health and is spending some



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place in the chapel on Saturday and were largely attended. Col. and Mrs. H. K. Bailey left Governors Island last week for Bridgeton, N.J., where they will make their home after Colonel Bailey's retirement. Lieut. and Mrs. Townsend Whelen have gone to Maine for a few weeks' visit with Gen. and Mrs. Edward B. Pratt. Lieutenant Whelen will spend the rest of his three months' leave hunting in Montana. Mrs. Edmund B. Smith is visiting Mrs. William J. Pardee in North Adams, Mass. Lieut. Arthur F. Halpin, organist and choir-master of the chapel, returned last week from a visit to Bermuda. Miss Emily Whitney, of Boston, who returned from Europe on the Olympic, has been a guest of Mrs. Charles W. Fenton.

Mr. Frederick Perkins, who is at present with his parents, Major and Mrs. Frederick Perkins, at Fort Totten, visited friends on the post last week. Other visitors have been Col. Garland A. Whistler and Lieut. Creswell Garlington. Cadets W. C. Crane, Jr., and Alexander Patch, of the U.S. Military Academy, have been guests of Col. S. C. Mills and family, and Cadet Douglass T. Green of Col. George F. Chase.

An informal hop was given at the club on Friday evening of last week. The music was by the 5th band, Coast Artillery Corps, from Fort Hamilton.

#### JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Aug. 21, 1911.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ryan, parents of Capt. Thomas Ryan, guests at Captain Ryan's home during the past fortnight, departed Monday for Muskogee, Okla. On Monday morning a serenade was tendered to them by the depot band. Mr. Pemberton Voorhies, of Neosho, Mo., was the guest of his brother, Dr. H. G. Voorhies, during the past week. Miss Swift, house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Cole during the past fortnight, was serenaded by the band before her departure on Friday morning for her home in Chicago.

Lieut. Guy S. Qualls, M.R.C., has as his guest, Dr. Gould, a classmate. Mrs. Bryan and her little daughter, Alice, who have been visiting in Cairo, Ill., have returned. Helen and John Bryan, guests of their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Kauffman, of Webster Groves, during the absence of Mrs. Bryan, returned to their home here on Saturday.

Capt. C. H. Errington, who spent a ten days' leave in Charlotte, Mich., returned on Saturday. Mrs. Errington is still enjoying her visit at the cottage of Mr. and Mrs. Kompe at Charlevoix.

Lieut. C. S. Blakely and Lieut. Guy S. Qualls, M.R.C., left on Thursday to conduct a detachment of two hundred and thirty-four recruits to San Francisco to embark for Honolulu and the Philippine Islands on Sept. 5.

Mr. and Mrs. John Turner and son, of St. Louis, arrived Sunday to spend about ten days as guests of Capt. and Mrs. S. H. Ford. Mr. Pace, of Kansas City, Mrs. Ford's father, arrived here last Sunday, accompanied by his little grandson, Homer Ford, who had been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Pace. Mrs. Peck is in Richmond, Ohio, attending a reunion of her brothers and sisters.

The depot band, under the leadership of Chief Musician Frank J. Weber, has been rendering some very excellent and attractive programs at the evening concerts, which have been attended by many people from St. Louis. Religious services were conducted at the receiving barracks Thursday evening by Rev. J. H. Gauss, pastor of the Carondelet Presbyterian Church.

#### FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Aug. 26, 1911.

Col. Frank B. Jones, the new commanding officer, together with his wife and their two daughters, arrived at Fort Douglas from Chicago on Thursday, Aug. 24. Major and Mrs. Arrasmith entertained the family at an informal dinner that evening, and later gave an informal reception for the officers and ladies of the garrison to meet Colonel Jones and his family. Meanwhile the regimental band, stationed in front of the house, furnished a delightful program, and the house and grounds brilliantly lighted held a merry company of friends exchanging greetings and welcoming the new K.O. Major and Mrs. Arrasmith were assisted by Capt. and Mrs. William A. Avenough, Capt. and Mrs. Bryan Conrad, Capt. and Mrs. Wilbur A. McDaniels and Captain McCaskey.

Dr. and Mrs. George W. Cook and their baby and Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. Cook's mother, left on Friday for the West, en route to the Philippines. Dr. Cook's new station, Mrs. Wilbur A. McDaniels entertained the Garrison Bridge Club on Tuesday afternoon, the first meeting of the club since before the Texas Maneuvers. The members enjoyed the game of auction bridge, prizes going to Mrs. Clark R. Elliott and Mrs. G. P. Stallman.

Lieut. and Mrs. Sherman A. White, 12th Inf., will shortly return from Manila for station at Monterey. Miss Marjorie Jacobs, of Salt Lake, who has been visiting them, will remain for the rest of the year. Lieut. and Mrs. George F. N. Dabney, 20th Inf., have arrived at Fort Douglas after three months in San Francisco and are in the quarters occupied by Dr. and Mrs. Cook for the past year or more. Lieut. William E. Persons, 11th Inf., Mrs. Persons and their children are in Salt Lake to spend the next few months.

Lieut. and Mrs. George H. Huddleston are having a delightful outing at Brighton, in the mountains near here. Mrs. Bryan Conrad and her little daughter have returned, and Capt. and Mrs. Conrad will entertain at a supper on Sunday night, Aug. 27, for Col. and Mrs. F. B. Jones and their daughters.

#### FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Aug. 30, 1911.

Mr. Turner, of Washington, spent several days of last week with Capt. Warren Dean. Mrs. C. P. Barnett entertained at dinner Friday for Mrs. Dean, Captain Dean and Mr. Turner. Col. Joseph Garrard returned Friday, having spent two weeks on duty at Camp Perry, Ohio. Lieut. and Mrs. J. W. Downer had Major Allen, Med. Corps, as their guest at dinner Friday. Lieut. J. R. Brabson spent several days of last week here, but now is in Fort Monroe, Va. Mrs. V. S. Foster had Mrs. Mitchell, of Birmingham, Ala., as her guest for Friday and Saturday.

A post hop was given Friday night and there were a good many present for this time of the year.

Mrs. Gilman has returned from her vacation. Polo games were started on both Saturday and Sunday, but were broken up on account of rain. Captain Bailey, Med. Corps, who was on duty with the District Militia at Frederick, has returned. Lieut. R. F. Tate left Sunday for Hampton, Va., having received word that Mrs. Tate was quite ill. He has a ten days' leave. Lieutenant Hopkins is back after a week's absence. Capt. G. P. Peed, Med. Corps, who is stationed at Fort Monroe, Va., is visiting Major J. Allen, M.C. Col. Charles Treat, 3d Field Art., is the guest of Major and Mrs.

E. S. Foltz. Colonel Treat is on his way to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, his new station. Miss Jane Seymour, who has been visiting Miss Dascha Allen, leave to-day.

Mrs. and Miss Brander, mother and sister of the Chaplain, are expected to-day. Lieutenant Downer left yesterday for Baltimore in charge of the horses which are to race at Pimlico Saturday. Mrs. Conklin is visiting Mrs. Dean, mother of Capt. Warren Dean. Capt. and Mrs. Brooke Payne left yesterday for Fort Sill, Okla. Captain Payne is to go there for several months before joining his regiment in the Philippines.

#### FORT MACKENZIE.

Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., Aug. 28, 1911.

Major and Mrs. G. M. Ekwurzel, M.C., are rejoicing over the arrival of a son born Aug. 25. Mrs. Clinton, Miss Howell, Master Wentworth Clinton and Lieut. Philip Hayes are spending the week-end at Piney Inn. Miss Jessie Carr, of Holly Springs, Miss., is visiting her sister, Mrs. H. O. Olson. The many friends of Mrs. Wait C. Johnson called Thursday afternoon to extend birthday congratulations.

Mrs. E. H. Andres was the hostess of a delightful tea given Friday afternoon that the ladies of the garrison might meet her guest, Mrs. Campbell, of Grand Haven, Mich. Miss Fannie Hall, who has been visiting Chaplain and Mrs. Axton, left to-day for her home in Springfield, Mass. Another very pretty dancing party was given Friday night under the direction of the hop committee.

Mrs. H. A. Hegeman and her little daughters, Irene and Dorothy, returned this week from South Dakota, where they have been visiting for several months. Mrs. D. L. Howell leaves Saturday to visit in Cheyenne, Laramie, Denver and St. Louis. She will join Colonel Howell in Manila early in December.

The musical numbers for the Sunday evening were of exceptional quality, the choir from the Congregational Church furnishing the vocal numbers and the voluntary. A large number on the opera "Xerxes," by Handel, and the offertory "Meditation," by Morrison, being played by Sergeant Howe, cello; Corporal Patenaude, violin; Corporal Soderman, viola; Corporal Sprousser, flute, and Miss Matilda Axton, piano.

Col. T. F. Davis and Captain Raymond Sheldon autoed around the circle to Dayton and Eaton's rank looking for suitable routes and camp sites for practice marches. Capt. and Mrs. Johnson, Lieut. and Mrs. O. W. Griswold and Lieut. W. A. Alfonsi are at Hillman's on Little Goose Creek, fishing. Capt. and Mrs. Hageman and children spent Sunday at Brown's ranch. Mrs. Thorp, of Crawford, Neb., is visiting her daughter Mrs. Ekwurzel, Chaplain and Mrs. Axton and children and Miss Hall motored to Buffalo Friday, returning via the Rock Creek road.

First Sergt. Harry H. Reeves will spend ten days of his furlough at Dome Lake fishing and then proceed with Mr. Clark, the local taxidermist, on a six weeks' trip after big game. Mrs. Reeves, Master Bill and wee Kathleen have gone to St. Louis. D. C. Bryant, the efficient exchange steward, has gone to his home, McKenzie, Tenn., to visit his mother before re-enlisting. Lieut. and Mrs. Herador Sharp entertained Miss Holdredge and Miss Ringwall, of Omaha, for the hop Friday night.

#### FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Aug. 26, 1911.

Brigadier General Duncan's review at the maneuver brigade camp was a great military spectacle. Seven thousand men of all arms were in line. Crowds from the city witnessed the event. General Duncan was on the field, accompanied by the members of his staff. Col. J. T. Van Orsdale, 17th Inf., who commanded the troops in the field, joined the reviewing officer. Another grand review of all troops will take place on Thursday next, in connection with the mustering and inspection of all troops in the brigade. The brigade will be formed by Lieutenant Colonel Van Orsdale, 17th Inf. The entire soldiery that makes up the brigade at the post, more than 5,000, will pass in review before General Duncan.

The officers of the maneuver camp gave a delightful hop at Muth's Garden. Many from town and post were in attendance. One of the bands from the camp furnished the music. The polo game at the post was the principal attraction of this week. The ladies of the post and many from town witnessed the games. Tea and sandwiches were served in the club house by Mesdames C. Boyd, Johnson, McIntyre and Gay. Teas will be held regularly Saturday and Monday afternoons for the officers, their families and their guests.

The 11th Cavalry polo team will play against the 3d Cavalry four Monday on the lower post field. The 11th Cavalry four are considered the most formidable polo team in the Army.

Lieut. George R. Byrd was host of a small dinner on the St. Anthony roof for Major and Mrs. Lyster and Lieutenant Strayer. Mrs. Kean, of Virginia, guest of Mrs. Fred H. Gallup, has returned to her home and will be joined later by her daughter, Mrs. Gallup, to spend several weeks in Washington, D.C. Capt. and Mrs. Gallup leave for their new station, Fort Myer, Va. Mrs. Clarence N. Jones has returned to the post after an absence of several weeks.

Mr. Sam W. Bennett entertained at dinner to a few of his Army friends. Lieuts. A. N. Krogstad, John Magruder, G. Rozelle, H. M. Hobbs, F. C. Wallace, E. R. Andrews, F. Morris.

Miss Reynolds, daughter of Colonel Reynolds, has returned to the post after a delightful visit to Washington and the eastern mountains. She was the guest during her absence of Miss Byrne, who spent last winter at Fort Sam Houston.

#### FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Aug. 29, 1911.

Col. Hoel S. Bishop has received orders revoking his detail to the Philippines. The family was ready to go on the September transport. We hear that Col. E. T. Brown, recently in command of the 5th Field Artillery here, but now at Fort Riley, has asked for retirement after forty-two years' service. Col. M. F. Waltz has secured a month's leave before joining his new regiment, the 19th Infantry, in the Philippines. He will sail in October.

Capt. and Mrs. F. C. Marshall left on Friday for their new station in Boston. Mrs. Marshall's parents, Gen. and Mrs. Page, with their other daughters, Mrs. Simonds and Miss Marjorie Page, have gone to the Greenwood Inn in Evanston. Mrs. W. C. Rogers entertained with an informal tea during the band concert last Tuesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Bowditch gave a dinner last Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. McNamee, Miss Porter and Lieutenant Going. Capt. M. M. McNamee left Monday to take the examination for promotion at Fort Riley.

Capt. Winfred C. Carr, 6th Art., spent several days last week with the family of his fiancée, Miss Jeannette Clark. Major J. B. McDonald and family are thoroughly enjoying his leave at The Rocks, Highland Falls, N.Y., near West Point.

#### VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. H. D. Hinckley. Woods Hole, Mass. ALGONQUIN—1st Lieut. Eben Barker. San Juan, P.R. ANDROSQUOGIN—Capt. G. M. Daniels. Portland, Me.

APACHE—Capt. E. C. Carmine. Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—1st Lieut. H. W. Pope. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. J. G. Ballinger. On Arctic cruise.

CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley. At New York.

COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—Master's Mate H. S. Manson. New Orleans, La.

FORWARD—Capt. A. L. Gamble. At Key West, Fla.

GOLDEN GATE—2d Lieut. of Engrs. W. L. Maxwell. San Francisco.

GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd. Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—2d Lieut. of Engrs. W. L. Maxwell. San Francisco.

HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley. At New York.

ITASCA—Practice cutter. Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. On practice cruise.

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MACKINAC—Lieut. P. H. Scott. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.  
MANHATTAN—Master's Mate J. M. Bradley. New York.  
MANNING—Capt. K. W. Perry. On Bering Sea cruise.  
MOHAWK—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck. Tompkinsville, N.Y.  
MORRILL—Capt. F. J. Haake. Detroit, Mich.  
ONONDAGA—Capt. D. E. A. de Otte. Norfolk, Va.  
PAMLICO—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. Newbern, N.C.  
RUSH—1st Lieut. B. M. Chiswell. On Bering Sea cruise.  
SEMINOLE—1st Lieut. L. C. Covell. Wilmington, N.C.  
SENECA—Capt. C. E. Johnston. Tompkinsville, N.Y.  
SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. J. F. Hotel. Neah Bay, Wash.  
TAHOMA—Capt. W. W. Joyner. On Bering Sea cruise.  
THETIS—Capt. C. S. Cochran. On Alaska Sea cruise.  
TUSCARORA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Milwaukee, Wis.  
WINDOM—Capt. J. G. Berry. Galveston, Texas.  
WINNEMMETT—1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. F. X. Bowen. Boston, Mass.  
WINONA—1st Lieut. John L. Maher. At Gulfport, Miss.  
WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. H. W. Spear. Philadelphia, Pa.  
WOODBURY—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke. Eastport, Me.  
YAMACRAW—Capt. H. B. West. Savannah, Ga.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

### BORN.

BARBER.—Born at Chevy Chase, Md., Aug. 13, 1911, to the wife of Paymer Stewart E. Barber, U.S.N., a daughter, Frederica Wesson.

CRAFT.—Born to the wife of Lieut. Ralph P. Craft, U.S.N., a daughter, Beatrice Maria, at Washington, D.C., Aug. 12, 1911.

DOWNES.—Born at Washington, D.C., Aug. 26, 1911, to the wife of Lieut. John Downes, U.S.N., a son.

HARRINGTON.—Born at Cumberland, Md., a son, to Dr. and Mrs. Francis E. Harrington, grandson of the late Gen. F. H. Harrington, U.S.M.C.

LANSING.—Born at St. Paul, Minn., a son, to the wife of Capt. Cleveland C. Lansing, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

NICHOLS.—Born, a daughter, Eleanor Hyland, to the wife of Ensign Newton Lord Nichols, Aug. 25, 1911, at Denmore Park, Baltimore, Md.

POWELL.—Born at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 28, 1911, a daughter, Virginia Powell, to the wife of Lieut. Leighton Powell, 13th U.S. Inf.

RHODES.—Born to the wife of Lieut. B. Y. Rhodes, U.S.N., Aug. 25, 1911, a son, Butler Young Rhodes, Jr.

ROBINSON.—Born at Fort Wayne, Mich., Aug. 18, 1911, a daughter, Rebecca, to the wife of Lieut. James L. Robinson, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

### MARRIED.

BEADEN—LINNE.—At San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 15, 1911. Miss Adelaide Christine Linne, sister of Mrs. Collins, wife of P. A. Paymer, Harry E. Collins, U.S.N., to Mr. Charles Court Beaden, of Devonshire, England.

BEECHER—DEYON.—At Sonora, Cal., Aug. 21, 1911. Ensign W. S. Beecher, U.S.N., to Miss Irene Deyon, of Tuolumne, Cal. Ensign Beecher is attached to the U.S.S. West Virginia.

BRENT—GAMMETER.—At Seattle, Wash., Aug. 1, 1911. Paymer, Clerk Albert S. Brent, U.S.N., and Miss Muriel Grace Gammeter.

WALKER—MESSMORE.—At Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 19, 1911. Lieut. Fred L. Walker, 13th U.S. Inf., and Miss Frances M. Messmore.

WYCHE—CROSBY.—At West Line, Mo., Miss Miriam Gratz Crosby, daughter of the late Mrs. Pierce Crosby, and the late Rear Admiral Crosby, U.S.N., to Dr. Charles Wyche, of St. Louis, Mo.

### DIED.

GUNNER.—Died at Dallas, Texas, Aug. 24, 1911. Gen. Rudolph E. Gunner, father of Lieut. Edwin Gunner, 17th U.S. Inf., and of Mrs. Clifford Blumel, wife of Lieutenant Blumel, 24th U.S. Inf.

HAMILTON.—Died in Paris, France, Aug. 30, 1911. Louis McLane Hamilton, formerly first lieutenant, 14th U.S. Inf.

HENRY.—Died at Orthopaedic Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., Sunday, Aug. 27, 1911. Thomas Floyd Henry, son of the late Gen. Guy V. Henry, U.S.A., and Frances Warren Henry. Service at the Charles Evans Cemetery Chapel, Reading, Pa., Aug. 29.

KESSLER.—Died at Pensacola, Fla., Aug. 23, 1911. Col. Thomas V. Kessler, father of Mrs. G. H. McManus, wife of Major G. H. McManus, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

PARKER.—Died at Princeton, Ill., Aug. 12, 1911. Mrs. Lisabeth Almy Parker, widow of Capt. Montgomery D. Parker, 8th U.S. Inf.

ROBERTSON.—Died on Aug. 23, 1911, at Governors Island, Mrs. Mary Collins Merrick Robertson, wife of David Robertson.

STEELE.—Died at Bellmore, L.I., Aug. 23, 1911. Dr. Theophilus Steele, father of Capt. Theophilus Steele, Coast Art., U.S.A.

## NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

An article of interest to National Guardsmen on the new Infantry Drill Regulations appears on page 16 of this issue.

The Pennsylvania State Rifle Association has secured the Essington Range for a four days' tournament, Sept. 11 to 14, inclusive, which will follow the Sea Girt gathering. Tennis from the Regular Services, Army, Navy and Marine Corps. National Guard of several states and civilian clubs will compete. A number of handsome and valuable prizes and trophies will be awarded to successful competitors.

The 7th N.Y. has been invited to visit Atlanta, Ga., in October next, and the matter will probably come up for consideration at an early date.

Capt. Erwin C. W. Davis, Co. D, 3d Infantry, of Pennsylvania National Guard, has tendered his resignation in order to enlist in the U.S. Army. It is his intention to strive for a commission.

It is understood that Governor Dix, of New York, in order to meet the request of the Secretary of War for an increase in National Guard Light Artillery, will shortly authorize the organization of a second battalion of Light Artillery. In this event Capt. John F. O'Ryan, senior captain in the Field Artillery, should be appointed major, and well deserves the promotion.

Cos. K and M, 8th Massachusetts Infantry, quartered in Somerville, have installed a wireless station at the state armory, at Somerville, and believe that their armory is the first in the state to be efficiently equipped with both receiving and transmitting apparatus. Quartermaster Sergt. Robert J. Hartshorn was instrumental in this development, and under his supervision, assisted by Harry R. Cheetham, the station was prepared and went into operation on Aug. 14. The



station has been able to pick up ships far out at sea and land stations as far South as Cape Hatteras, a distance of 700 miles, and as far North as Eastport, Me. The steamship Franconia was picked up 600 miles at sea Aug. 14. The antenna comprises six wires, a total of 1,000 feet. It extends from the front of the armory to the cupola on the drill shed. With this excellent strip of wire it is expected that this station will establish something in the way of long distance receiving records this winter. At present the transmitting radius is only fifteen miles, but later it is intended to install a high power set, capable of working 200 miles. The receiving apparatus consists of a stone set, loose coupled transformer, rotary condensers and the latest type of sensitive detectors.

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps of the Massachusetts Militia are a committee to arrange for a dinner and general reunion for all officers who have or are now connected with this organization: Colonel Lombard, Major Fullerton, Captains Woods and Kendall, Lieutenants Baum and Barton.

Capt. O. E. Cain, 1st Inf., New Hampshire N.G., who was attached to the 18th U.S. Infantry while with the Texas Maneuver Division last spring, in some remarks on his experience says: "In the course of the subsequent study of the various subjects it was firmly impressed upon me that an exhaustive study of the Field Service Regulations of 1910 is absolutely essential. All the subjects assigned us seemed to have their beginning and ending in these regulations. I was surprised at the fund of information which can be obtained from a thorough study of this book and the weight which is given to it by the Regular Army officers. Our instruction by the regimental commissary consisted in a short talk upon the methods to be employed in obtaining supplies. He also demonstrated the methods in which supplies are inspected, particularly relating to meats. Each company commander is required to inspect the supplies issued to him daily and may for sufficient reason reject it. It was impossible for us to get an adequate conception in the brief time at our disposal of this matter. In my opinion some method should be devised for giving company officers instruction upon this most important subject. The service of supplying food and its proper inspection by company officers is, in my opinion, one of the most important in the field, and with the methods heretofore in vogue in this state it has not been possible for such officers to become informed in reference to the best methods to be employed."

The following is the New Jersey law relating to discrimination against uniforms of the United States or National Guard, which is now in effect: "Any person owning, keeping or having the management or control of any theater or place wherein theatrical, acrobatic, vaudeville or other public performances or meetings are given or held in this state, his agents or servants, who shall refuse to admit thereto, or demand or receive any greater price for admission thereto from, or make or impose any different or discriminatory regulation whatsoever therein upon, any person who shall wear any uniform or any device, strap, knot or insignia of any design or character used as a designation of grade, rank or office, such as are by law or by general regulation duly promulgated, prescribed for the use of the military and naval forces of the United States or the National Guard of this or any other state, on account of the wearing of such uniform, device, strap, knot or insignia, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

Officers of the Coast Artillery of the N.G.N.Y. favor an election rather than an appointment for brigadier general and chief of Coast Artillery to succeed Austen, who retires on Dec. 31, 1911. Col. William F. Morris, of the 9th Regiment, is the senior colonel with a long and honorable record. The office of Chief of Coast Artillery in the National Guard is practically confined to one of administration as the technical instruction is imparted by officers of the Army under the direction of the War Department. The abilities of Colonel Morris as an administrative officer are well known, and if Governor Dix decides to make an appointment rather than allow an election, he could not do better than appoint Colonel Morris. He served in the U.S. Service during the Spanish War, and if faithful and efficient service counts for anything in the National Guard Colonel Morris deserves to be considered.

Lieut. Col.-elect Charles Healy, of the 69th N.Y., has passed the brigade examining board.

Now that the National Guard of New York has a compulsory retirement law for age there should be a law requiring officers to undergo a physical test on the lines laid down for officers of the Army, but not quite as severe. These tests could well be ordered every two years, and are just as needful as compulsory retirement. There are many officers under the retirement age who are not in as good a physical condition as some of the officers who retire. For example, officers have had feet, and if they walked five miles in a rough country would probably have to go to the hospital. There are also other officers who have ailments which render them physically unfit for active service. Those legislators who have been active in introducing military bills in the past have an excellent opportunity to do some good at the next session of the Legislature by introducing a much needed bill for physical tests.

The officers and enlisted men of the Coast Artillery Corps of Massachusetts, by courtesy of Col. R. H. Patterson, U.S.A., district commander, were invited to be present and witness the service practice of the companies of Coast Artillery, U.S.A., as follows: Aug. 26, 27, trial shooting Fort Strong, Fort Warren and Fort Andrews; Aug. 28, 30, record shots in same order; Aug. 31, Sept. 1 and 2, second practice in same order.

The championship revolver team match, shot during the tournament of the N.R.A. at Camp Perry, Ohio, Aug. 21, was hotly contested by the team from Squadron A, New York, and the team from the 1st Squadron, Colorado Cavalry. The latter won over the New York troopers last year and also this year by a close margin, only seven points. It was conceded that these seven points were lost by the New Yorkers by the slipping of Sergeant Wurster's thumb from the hammer of his pistol in the rapid fire, losing him two shots at the target. The scores were as follows:

	Deliberate	Rapid	Total
Squadron Colorado Cavalry.....	647	429	1,076
Squadron A, New York Cavalry.....	642	427	1,069

The scores in the other matches of the N.R.A. appeared in our issues of Aug. 19 and 26.

#### VIRGINIA.

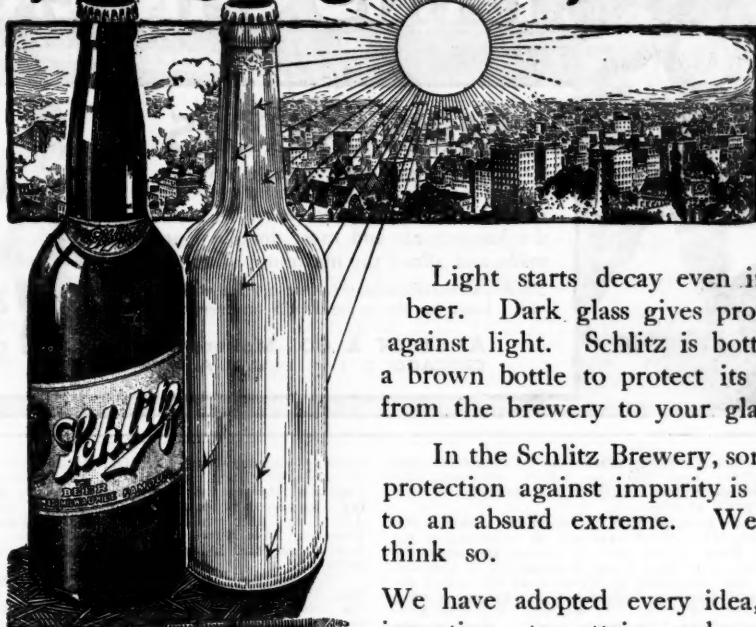
The 1st Battalion of Field Artillery of Virginia went into camp at Taylor's Crossing, Va., Aug. 12, under command of Major T. M. Wortham. There was plenty of work laid out for the organization, and the program included individual battery instruction, battalion drill as a unit, instruction in direct and indirect fire, reconnaissance, officers' schools, and lectures on gunnery, fire calculations, hippology and kindred subjects. The first serious problem encountered was that of food. The government rations, ordered in ample time, were shipped from Washington last Thursday, Aug. 10, by way of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad. The failure to receive the rations caused a great deal of embarrassment and additional trouble. A supply of food was secured locally, so that no one had to go hungry.

A lack of drinking water on the immediate camp site caused some difficulty, but a good supply was kept on hand by the quartermaster. The horses were watered in the Chickahominy River, being several hundred yards from the camp, but the fords were narrow, which consumed considerable time.

Early on Aug. 18 the bridge over the Chickahominy River, between Henrico and Hanover counties, fell while six horses and three men were crossing. The span over which the animals were crossing was about twelve feet above the bank of the river. As it sank the men and horses alighted on their feet. Immediate steps were taken to protect the highway.

An interesting tactical maneuver against an imaginary enemy was held on Aug. 18, witnessed by Governor Hodges and staff, Capt. Oliver L. Spaulding, U.S.A., Capt. L. L. Hopwood, Med. Corps, U.S.A., on duty with the battalion, were among the interested spectators. A field telephone was strung, connecting Major Wortham with the firing line, whence branch lines ran to each battery. Through this telephone directions as to the direction and distances were

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transmitted by Adjutant Wise. Battery A, Richmond Howitzers, occupied the right of the line. The left was defended by Battery B, the Norfolk Light Artillery Blues, while Grimes Battery, C, of Portsmouth, held the center.

Camp was broken on Aug. 19, the several batteries starting for their home stations after a most successful tour. The ground was carefully policed before leaving. Nothing happened during the week to detract from the success of the encampment. There was no disorder at any time, and the men were of a high class of citizens. The hospital tent remained absolutely empty. There was not a case of illness, and the trifling sprain suffered by the man who fell with the broken Chickahominy Bridge was the only accident. Even the horses shared in this good luck. Of the 154 in camp only one was hurt. The animals were a superior lot, and were well cared for. The men learned to control the horses in the most commendable manner.

Major Worthman in speaking of the camp said: "I believe that Virginia never spent military money to better purpose than in this encampment." To one who has watched the work of the men during the week, the improvement seems wonderful. Each man now knows his place as the component part of a battery. The camp conditions were those of the Regular Army, including the firing and maneuvering. I have not heard of a dissatisfied man, while on every hand I hear men say they are sorry to leave."

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

An important step has been taken in the Massachusetts Militia by the appointment of a board of officers consisting of Lieut. Col. Willis W. Stover, 5th Inf.; Major Warren E. Sweetser, 6th Inf.; Lieut. Frederick G. Robinson, Co. A, Naval Brigade; Capt. Harry L. Doane, Co. E, 2d Inf., and Capt. Olin D. Dickerman, 6th Co., C.A.C., to report upon the present system of determining the qualifications of officers and enlisted men of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and to recommend a practical system of examination for determining efficiency for promotions and for eliminating inefficient. They will examine and report upon the constitution and other laws and upon the regulations and orders of the National Guard and of the Naval Militia in reference thereto.

They will among other matters investigate and report upon the following:

- (1) The present system of physical examinations conducted by the Board of Medical Examiners.
- (2) The present system of written examinations conducted by the Board of Military Examiners.
- (3) The present system of examinations by the service schools of the mobile troops, Coast Artillery Corps and Naval Brigade.
- (4) Examinations by officers or boards of officers of the Regular Service or by mixed boards of Regular officers and Militia officers.
- (5) The consideration which should be given to reports of efficiency by the United States and state inspectors.
- (6) Reports of inspector-instructors at annual camp duty.
- (7) Methods of determining the tact, resourcefulness and judgment of officers and enlisted men and their practical ability in exercising command.
- (8) Methods of promotion by selection and of elimination of inefficient.
- (9) Methods of determining qualifications of officers and enlisted men for promotion prior to election or appointment.
- (10) Value and importance of previous service.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

M. N.—You are not liable for punishment for the misstatement of age made on enlistment, as you have been honorably discharged and are now out of the Service. If you repeat the error on re-enlistment you will have to apply through the channel for correction. If you are not yet re-enlisted, state the case to the recruiting officer, who will inform you how to proceed.

E. W.—Your statement shows your service to June 16, 1910, amounted to 28 years 1 month 28 days, allowing double time for your Cuban and Philippine service. You should retire April 18, 1912.

J. K. asks: A man deserts from the Navy, enlists in the Army in his right name, and after three years receives an honorable discharge. Is he liable to punishment for the naval desertion? Answer: He is liable for two years after termination of the period for which he enlisted in the Navy.

G. H. asks: Is a soldier entitled to his discharge if he receives a Civil Service appointment? Answer: No, unless for convenience of the Government, to fill a civil position under the Army. In any other case he would purchase his discharge. Ask your C.O.

J. A. W.—Boards and places of examination for second lieutenantcies will be announced in this paper when the orders are issued. As to number of vacancies and whether your name will appear on the list, inquire through the channel. Examinations are held Nov. 1 of each year. Married men will not be accepted for appointment to second lieutenantcy, but there is no regulation forbidding their marriage after appointment. The uniform regulations of the Army will be found in G.O. 169, War Dept., 1907.

A. C.—The 8th Infantry, now at San Diego and Presidio of Monterey, sails for the Philippines Feb. 5, 1912; the 12th Infantry will leave Manila Jan. 15 for station at Presidio of Monterey.

L. F. G.—The foreign service put down for Co. F, 7th Infantry, in the circular of the A.G. office of August, 1909, included two years three months for Alaska. From this is to be deducted the time going to and from Alaska, as only the "actual time in" the foreign territory counts double toward retirement.

W. B.—The Pay law says: "Hereafter any private soldier, musician or trumpeter honorably discharged at the termination of his first enlistment period who re-enlists within three months of his discharge, upon such re-enlistment, shall receive an amount equal to three months pay at the rate he was receiving at the time of his discharge."

J. W. asks: How and where may I make application for appointment as life-saver? Answer: Apply to the General Superintendent, S. I. Kimball, Life-saving Service, Washington, D.C.

J. R. M. asks: Served two years and twenty-five days, from Jan. 24, 1908, to Feb. 22, 1910 was discharged by purchase; re-enlisted July 24, 1910, and am receiving re-enlistment pay. Am I entitled to second enlistment pay or not? Answer: Not entitled, as you had not served a complete enlistment. Did you serve a full period at a previous time? If so, you are in second enlistment.

R. B.—The 1st and 3d Squadrons of the 5th Cavalry have





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been in Honolulu since November, 1908; the 2d Squadron since October, 1910. There have been no orders returning this regiment to the United States, and there will probably be none for another six months at least.

J. P. H. asks: (1) Does a West Point graduate obtain the preference to a non-West Point graduate in examination for promotion? (2) What is the pay of second lieutenant in Army? (3) In Par. 101, West Point Regulations, it does not state if one gets that one month as Naval Academy cadets do. In Naval Academy Regulations it does not give this as a leave of absence. Answer: (1) No. (2) \$1,700. (3) The Military Academy Regulations have no relation to those of the Naval Academy. The language of Par. 101, M.A. Reg., clearly states that the Superintendent is authorized to grant leaves of absence "for the period of an encampment" to cadets who have completed the third class study. This means that only those who have completed said study may go home; all others are expected to pursue the summer course of the Academy, which is camp duty.

W. L.—As you are not in the Service you cannot get the Philippine campaign badge. If you re-enter the Service, then apply through the channel, and it will be issued to you on account of your service against Puljanjes. See G.O. 129, War Dept., 1908.

E. H. C. asks: (1) I enlisted Jan. 11, 1902; discharged Jan. 10, 1905; re-enlisted Dec. 18, 1907; discharged Dec. 17, 1910; re-enlisted Dec. 17, 1910. What enlistment period am I now serving? (2) Is there a bill before Congress to pay water travel to enlisted men discharged in the Philippine Islands or China previous to 1905? Answer: (1) Second. (2) This applies to men who were serving on April 11, 1899, and who continued in service after that day. See H.R. 5613, published in our issue of April 22, page 1023.

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 28, 1911.

Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Sunderland, formerly of Fort Ward, Wash., are guests of Captain Sunderland's father, Mr. E. H. Sunderland, Kansas City, Mo., en route to Fort Monroe. Captain Hickok has gone to Monterey, Cal., to remain until his regiment sails for Manila. Miss H. A. Drum and Miss Shug Reame have returned from a summer spent at Lake, Wis. Lieut. John C. Moore was host at a delightful stag party Thursday evening for the officers of the 7th Infantry, now stationed here.

Capt. and Mrs. Sayre, accompanied by their daughter Miss Elizabeth, who have been at West Point for several weeks, have arrived here. Lieut. E. H. Tarbutton has gone to Crumpton, Mo., to be the guest of relatives.

Major Robert J. Lindsay left Tuesday to join the 28th Infantry at San Antonio. Lieut. Romney T. Jewell, of Fort Ogilthorpe, Ga., has returned to the post for a few days' visit, after spending a short time at Mount Hope, Kas., as the guest of his mother and sister.

The 2d Squadron, 15th Cav., will go to Holton, Kas., for their annual encampment, Sept. 22 to 25.

Capt. W. G. Caples, who has been the guest of relatives in Glasgow, Mo., for the past ten days, has returned. Lieut. D. W. Strong, 7th Inf., has left for Fort McDowell, Cal. Capt. George Van Orden, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Van Orden and little son have arrived here from Newport and will be at home for the coming year on Fifth avenue in the city. Captain Van Orden will enter the School of the Line. Col. Robert N. Getty, Infantry, member of the examining board, has taken a leave and will not reach here until November. Lieut. W. S. Wood has returned from a visit in Missouri. Capt. Stewart Heintzelman and Major Fuller have returned from Nevada, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. William Moyer, of New York city, are guests of Capt. and Mrs. William T. Littlebrant. Lieut. J. R. Bradley, M.C., has left for San Francisco, en route to Manila. Lieut. J. W. N. Schultz, who has been spending some time in Wheeling, Va., has returned. Lieut. Col. J. A. Goodwin, 7th Inf., has arrived from New York city. Lieut. and Mrs. J. W. O'Loughlin and wife, who have been spending the past few weeks in the Ozarks, have arrived here.

The non-commissioned officers of the Militia class gave a smoker Friday night, which was largely attended. Chaplain Leavitt, of the Federal Prison, is spending a few weeks in Colorado.

The 13th Infantry baseball team won from the Soldiers' Home team Sunday, 5 to 4. The Young Giants defeated Troop E, of the 15th Cavalry, in an interesting game Sunday by 14 to 4.

Mrs. Charles W. Littlefield, wife of Capt. C. W. Littlefield, U.S.N., who has been spending the summer at Gloucester, Mass., was hostess at a clambake Monday, where she entertained Kansas City friends who are at the Eastern summer resort. Capt. R. E. Gibson, 13th Inf., is ill at his quarters.

#### NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 22, 1911.

Ensign H. E. Welte entertained at a stag party Aug. 18 on the U.S.S. Prairie for Mr. John Carr, Mr. A. J. Casey, of Knoxville, Tenn.; Ensigns Atkins and Dibrell, Paymaster Palmer and Surgeon Grieve. Major and Mrs. George C. Reid gave a charming farewell reception to Col. and Mrs. L. W. Waller Wednesday evening, Aug. 16. Major and Mrs. Reid and Col. and Mrs. Waller received the guests; Mrs. Sumner presided at the punch bowl and Mrs. Miller served ices. Among the guests were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Alfred Reynolds, Comdr. and Mrs. Patton, Capt. and Mrs. Miller, Mr. Miller, of Chicago; Lieut. and Mrs. Sumner, Capt. and Mrs. Doyle, Constr. and Mrs. A. B. Court, Lieut. and Mrs. Bowers, Mrs. Walter McLean, Miss Morris, of Washington; Surg. and Mrs. Garton, Lieutenants Harrington, Douredoure and Davis, Captain Lee, Surgeon Alfred, Constructor Gilmore, Commander Bostwick, Civil Engineers Chambers and Cooke. The house was profusely decorated with pink roses, flags and Japanese lanterns.

On Saturday evening, Aug. 19, Mrs. Nathaniel Burruss entertained at a charming musicale for Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Read, jr. Madame Adelina Ruggeri (accompanist, Mrs. Lily Leigh) sang exquisitely selections from "Cavaleria," "La Gioconda," "Chocolate Soldier" and others. Other performers were Mrs. Charter Burruss and Mrs. Eugene Burruss.

Monday evening, Aug. 21, Mrs. Arthur Freeman entertained at cards for Lieut. and Mrs. John H. Read, jr., and Mrs. Nathaniel Burruss at Fort Norfolk, where she is staying in the absence of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Allen M. Cook at Afton, Va. Her other guests were Miss Allmand, Miss Lizzie Freeman, Miss Harriet Hunter, Mrs. Bright and Hunter, Mr. Dozier and Mr. Lyle Smith. Dr. Bright was awarded the prize.

Col. and Mrs. L. W. T. Waller and family left Sunday, Aug. 20, for their new home, Mare Island. Saturday evening the Colonel's command, headed by the Marine band, marched to his home in the barracks and rendered a delightful concert. The Colonel, deeply touched, made a farewell address.

Ensign Horace Laird, retired, Mrs. Laird and Mrs. Charles Shaw left yesterday for Harford county, Md., where Mrs. Laird will be an attendant at the marriage of Miss Dorothy Smith to Mr. Donald Abbott, of Oyster Bay. Later Ensign and Mrs. Laird and Miss Charlotte Laird will tour in the North in their car. Miss Mary Mears Galt, of Williamsburg, spent several days last week in Norfolk with friends. Lieut. and Mrs. Abernathy have taken an apartment in the Colonial, Ghent.

Misses Kate and Helen Du Bose have returned to their home, Washington, D.C., after being the guests of Miss Van Patten, Cape Henry, and Miss Hibbett, Naval Hospital. Miss Ellie Lejeune, daughter of Major and Mrs. Lejeune, is the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. Murdaugh, Portsmouth. Mr. Rufus Parks has returned from the Virginia mountains and left Friday to join Admiral and Mrs. Parks in Canada.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 29, 1911.

The ships' arrival off Old Point made the hop at the Chamberlin Saturday evening very brilliant. The tug from the yard carried down a large party. The wardrobe officers of the Kansas entertained at dinner before the hop for Ensign and Mrs. Sauley, Lieut. and Mrs. Morrison, Miss Elizabeth King, of Florida, Miss Bessie Kelly and Miss Mary Wilson. The junior officers of the Delaware also entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Morrison, Ensign and Mrs. Sauley, Misses Kelly, King and Wilson at luncheon Saturday.

Ensign Brandt entertained at dinner at the Chamberlin Friday for Ensign and Mrs. Sauley, Misses Mary Wilson, Bessie Kelly, Elizabeth King, Midshipmen Bieg and Carroll. Mr. and Mrs. J. Rudyard Wigg entertained charmingly at supper at their home Monday for Lieut. and Mrs. John Read. Other guests were Mrs. Nathaniel Burruss, Rev. A. Coates and Mrs. Coates, Miss Early, Mrs. Lily Leigh, Dr. Walter Adams, Miss Clara Wigg and Mr. Clayton Wigg.

Miss Joan Warner was hostess at five hundred at her home in Portsmouth Friday morning for her house guest, Miss Catherine Butt and Miss Ellie Lejeune, of Washington. Miss Marion C. Robertson entertained on the Idaho at dinner Saturday for Mrs. Hugh Wood, Misses Lucille and Margaret Woods and Miss Elizabeth Mitchell. The junior officers of the South Carolina entertained at tea Saturday for Ensign and Mrs. Sauley, Misses Bessie Kelly, Elizabeth King and Ellen Wilson.

Miss Elizabeth King, of Jacksonville, Fla., is the guest of Miss Bessie Kelly in Ghent. Lieut. Comdr. Allen M. Cook is with the fleet during battle practice. Mrs. Bailey Bell, of Nashville, Tenn., has been the guest of her brother Lieutenant Commander Cook at Fort Norfolk recently.

Capt. B. W. Sibley, of the marine barracks, Mare Island, is spending his leave in Norfolk. Misses Mary Wilson, Bessie Kelly and Elizabeth King spent the week-end at Old Point.

Four hundred sailors from the training station have left recently for the Mare Island station under Lieutenant Moses via the Southern Railway to New Orleans, thence direct to Mare Island, Southern Sunset route.

Paymr. Ellsworth H. Van Patten has returned from a stay at Yellow Sulphur Springs, Va. Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus arrived in Norfolk on Friday to join her husband, Admiral Osterhaus, commanding the fleet.

#### PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Monterey, Cal., Aug. 24, 1911.

Mrs. J. K. Miller, wife of Captain Miller, 18th Inf., with station at Whipple Barracks, Ariz., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Bracken. A complimentary concert was given to Mrs. Miller on Thursday afternoon. A dozen friends enjoyed the music and later tea was served on Mrs. Bracken's veranda. The hop of Friday night was a pleasant social function, with the usual attendance from the garrison and many outside guests. Mesdames Price and Kalde were hostesses.

Capt. and Mrs. Knudsen returned on Aug. 19 from their honeymoon trip. They were given a merry reception. The following day the bride was serenaded by the band. Its selections, "Put Your Arms Around Me Honey," "The Honeymoon Trail," "Don't Blame Me for Lovin' You," and others were carefully chosen.

Lieut. and Mrs. Howard have returned to the post, after an absence of three months. Dr. Stone, of the Dental Corps, and his wife are packing to leave for their new station, Fort Barrancas, Fla. Dr. Lowe is again on duty here. Many took advantage of the fine weather on Saturday to drive to Pebble Beach Lodge. Besides the long line of automobiles, large coaches were drawn up before the Lodge, where tea was served. Noticeable among those present were Mr. Ferris Hartman and his company, who appeared the same night to a full house in "The Campus" at the Work Theater. Among those attending the play from the Presidio were Capt. and Mrs. Creary, Capt. and Mrs. Christie, Capt. and Mrs. Knudsen, Mr. and Mrs. Bracken, Mrs. J. K. Miller and Captain Pickering. Captain Pickering entertained with an informal supper after the performance.

Some of the School of Musketry officers enjoyed a drive and picnic to Point Lobos on Aug. 20. Clamming is the particular attraction of this place, followed by a jolly beach fire and cooking. Lieut. and Mrs. Gregg, Lieut. and Mrs. Christy, Lieut. and Mrs. Brown, Capt. and Miss Pickering constituted this party.

Co. L, of the 30th Infantry, commanded by Capt. Henry A. Ripley, is receiving congratulations on its recent success. The company qualified eight expert riflemen. On Monday the 8th Infantry left the post at 7:30 a.m. for a long hike which embraced two problems. A heavy fog made the night problem rather difficult. The regiment returned at midnight, weary, but triumphant.

Mrs. Moller entertained in the solarium of Del Monte for

Mrs. Christie. Bridge was the feature of the afternoon, followed by a dainty repast. The several prizes, including the guest prize, were handsome silver picture frames. Mesdames Miller, Wright, Wales, Price, Dolph, Weeks, Kalde and Ripley were present.

Colonel Mason suffered from an attack of neuralgia and was for two days absent from the office. The regimental dinner, given as a farewell to Colonel Mason, occurred Aug. 23, in the banquet hall of Del Monte. During the elaborate dinner the 8th Infantry orchestra rendered a delightful program. The tables were appropriately decorated with red, white and blue sweet peas massed artistically. After the dinner and toast Colonel Wright presented an exquisite loving cup to Colonel Mason as an emblem of the regiment's esteem and appreciation. The Colonel leaves here on Friday, Aug. 25. The same evening Mrs. Wright entertained the widows pro tem with a dinner at Del Monte. Mesdames Gracie, Creary, Christie, Knudsen, Dolph, Moller and Bracken were of this number. After the dinner the ladies were joined by the officers in the art gallery, where dancing closed the delightful evening.

Mrs. Merriman has been housed for a fortnight with intercostal neuralgia. She is convalescent now and able to be about again. Capt. and Mrs. Knudsen are moving into the quarters recently vacated by Colonel Bullard. Captain McFeeley, 12th Inf., has joined at the Presidio and taken quarters here, awaiting the return of his regiment from the islands. Capt. Edwin Bell, Q.M. Dept., came down from San Francisco to be present at the 8th Infantry dinner. Captain Bell belonged to this regiment for seventeen years. Lieutenant Woodson, retired, was also present with his old regiment for that occasion.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. J. Davis made a flying trip to San Francisco this week. Mrs. McFeeley arrived at the Presidio today. Mrs. Everts, mother of Lieutenant Everts, entertained in honor of her guest, Mrs. Warner, of Minneapolis. Bridge was followed by delicious refreshments. The bungalow was attractive with its profusion of cut flowers. Many of the garrison ladies accepted the hospitality of Mrs. Warner, a resident of Del Monte, who entertained at bridge on Thursday afternoon. Del Monte's guests daily grow more numerous and the excellent surroundings the hotel. The lovers of golf are anticipating much pleasure in the near future as the tournament opens early in September.

#### FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 29, 1911.

General Murray, with Captain Rorebeck, Captain Abbott, Lieut. Maxwell Murray and Lieutenant Kimberly, went out on a blue fishing expedition last Wednesday on the General Mills and were most successful. Col. and Mrs. R. P. Davis leave the last of this week for Washington, where they have taken an apartment at the Highlands. Major and Mrs. Ponce and sons arrived Tuesday and have taken the quarters recently occupied by Colonel Lewis.

Miss Miriam Bicknell, of Malden, Mass., is the guest of Mrs. Kimberly. Lieut. Joe R. Brabson, 2d Field Art., was a guest at the Chamberlin with the Misses Brabson for a few days last week. They left Monday for Atlantic City and New York. Sunday evening Lieutenant Brabson entertained at dinner for the Misses Kimberly and the Misses Brabson. Miss Marion Townsley returned on Thursday from visits in the North.

Ensign Welte, of the Prairie, was host at a dinner Thursday for the Misses Margaret, Ann Brown and Bessie Kimberly, Paymaster Palmer, Ensign Bittinger. Captains Seaman and Crawford have returned from leave. Captain Peed entertained at dinner at the Chamberlin Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Rorebeck. Miss Emily Hughes was the week-end guest of Capt. and Mrs. Offner Hope.

After the hop Saturday evening Capt. and Mrs. Rorebeck had a supper at the club for the Misses Brabson, of Kentucky, the Misses Kimberly, Lieutenants Brabson, Colton and Lenzner. Lieutenant Lenzner left Monday for the Philippines, stopping at his home in Detroit for a short visit.

Saturday Ensign Welte entertained at dinner on the Prairie for Capt. and Mrs. Rorebeck, Lieut. and Mrs. Puleston, Miss Emily Hughes, the Misses Kimberly, Paymaster Palmer.

#### FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Aug. 27, 1911.

Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith, who is spending a few weeks at Camp Perry, Ohio, will return Sept. 1 to her home in the Infantry garrison. Capt. and Mrs. Harold B. Fiske, of Fort Leavenworth, are guests of Mrs. Harry L. Cooper. Mr. Pendleton Beall, of New York, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. George T. Everett.

Mrs. Hugh A. Parker entertained Monday at a birthday dinner for Lieut. Gideon Williams, when other guests were Mrs. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. John M. Campbell, Capt. and Mrs. Harry L. Cooper, Capt. James M. Loud and Mr. Charles Cirkler, of Minneapolis. Capt. John M. Campbell is leaving this evening for a few weeks' visit at Fort Sheridan, Ill. Capt. and Mrs. Harold B. Fiske are guests of honor at a picnic party to-day given by Mrs. Hugh A. Parker. Lieut. and Mrs. Gideon Williams, 28th Inf., left Thursday for their future home at Bismarck, N.D.

Mrs. Harry L. Cooper returned Monday from New York, where she spent the past few months the guests of relatives. Jeffery Keyes, who had been the guest of his sister, Mrs. Englebert G. Ovenshine, left Wednesday for the Military Academy, West Point.

Mrs. Hugh A. Parker returned Monday from Minnetonka Beach, where she was the house guest of Mrs. J. T. Morris. Miss Johnston, of Terre Haute, Ind., is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Edward S. Hayes. Capt. and Mrs. Cleveland C. Lansing, Art. Corps, are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son born at the home of Mrs. Lansing's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Livingston, Summit avenue, St. Paul.

#### FORT ONTARIO.

Fort Ontario, N.Y., Aug. 30, 1911.

The recent visit of Major Gen. F. D. Grant was the most important happening at the post during the month. General Grant arrived here Friday afternoon, Aug. 25, and remained several hours, making a thorough inspection. He was accompanied by his aid, Capt. R. L. Howze, 6th Cav. General Grant expressed himself as pleased at the conditions existing at this post. During his stay he was the guest of Major E. F. Taggart, who commands the battalion. He left here on the evening train for Watertown and on Saturday inspected Madison Barracks. The General and his aid came here from Rochester, where he was the guest of honor at the Grand Army encampment.

Lieut. Col. Willson Y. Stamper, who has been acting commandant at Fort Ontario and has been transferred from the 15th to the 2d Infantry, will take up his duties with his new regiment at Fort Shafter, Honolulu, and accompanied by his family, will leave this post on Aug. 31, for San Francisco where he will take the transport that sails for the islands on Sept. 5. The 2d Infantry is soon to take station at Fort Shafter. Colonel Stamper commanded at Fort Ontario for more than a month in the absence of Col. A. R. Paxton, who has been at Hot Springs, Ark., for his health. Major E. F. Taggart will now be in command of the post.

The people of the rural sections of Oswego and adjoining counties had an opportunity to see Uncle Sam's troopers at close range when the entire 2d Battalion, under Colonel Stamper, encamped on the Oswego county fair grounds, at Fulton, the week of Aug. 14. During the fair the camp was visited by thousands, and the officers and men were pried with questions regarding the Army and its discipline, etc. Daily parades were given. The most enjoyable feature of the fair to many was the concerts given daily in the grand stand by the 24th Infantry band from Madison Barracks. The band was secured for the fair through the efforts of Congressman L. W. Mott, who made a personal request to the War Department. The battalion and band returned to the post on Aug. 18, and the band is to remain at the post for several weeks. The first concert at Fort Ontario was given on Sunday, the 20th, and



3,000 people were present. The band went to Madison Barracks to play at the military carnival there Saturday last, but returned to Fort Ontario Sunday. Concerts will be given evenings from 7:30 to 9 o'clock.

Capt. I. C. Jenks returned to the post about Aug. 13. Capt. and Mrs. Frederick B. Hennessey and daughter, Margaret, who have been spending the summer with Mrs. Hennessey's parents, Gen. and Mrs. Robert M. O'Reilly, in Oswego left on Aug. 29 for Philadelphia, to sail on Saturday next for Brussels, Belgium. Captain Hennessey sustained a fractured leg when he fell off his horse during a polo game at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, on July 4 and has not recovered fully. He will go to Brussels for treatment.

Reports have been frequent here as to the probable destination of the 24th U.S. Infantry when it leaves Fort Ontario in November. The latest is that the command will go to Panama. Nothing official is known here, but it is believed that the Department will adhere to its original plans and send the command to the Philippines.

#### FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 28, 1911.

Mrs. Frank T. McNarney entertained on Saturday, Aug. 19, with a very jolly affair for Mr. Delphay T. E. Casteel, Mrs. Charles Y. Brownlee, Miss Amy Heard, Miss Marguerite Heard, Miss Margaret Casteel, Cadet G. E. Lovell, Cadet Falkner Heard, Mr. Charles O'Connor, Mr. Edwin O'Connor, Lieutenant Burkett and Mr. Ralph Heard.

Lieut. G. B. Hunter, who has been detailed at West Point, was a visitor in the post last week. Mrs. John Heard entertained Mrs. Charles Y. Brownlee and Mrs. Dorsey Himmel, of Des Moines, at luncheon on Wednesday. Mrs. William V. Carter had the Post Bridge Club meet at her house on Wednesday evening. Cadet George E. Lovell, U.S.M.A., class of 1913, who has been visiting Mrs. Delphay T. E. Casteel for the last six weeks, left for West Point on Wednesday.

Col. M. W. Day entertained a party at Ingersoll Park on Friday evening. Those present were Mrs. O'Connor, Mrs. Heard, Mrs. Burleigh, Mrs. Brownlee, Miss Marguerite Heard, Miss Marion O'Connor, Miss Margaret Casteel, Cadet Falkner Heard, Mr. Charles O'Connor and Mr. Edwin O'Connor. On returning to the post all enjoyed a Dutch supper at Mrs. O'Connor's.

The enlisted men of the garrison entertained with a dance on Friday night.

Cadet Falkner Heard, who has been spending his furlough in the post as the guest of his mother, Mrs. John Heard, left for West Point Saturday night. Mr. Wallace Casteel left Sunday evening for Mason City, Iowa.

#### TAMPA HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Dade, Fla., Aug. 26, 1911.

On Sunday of last week Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke and Mrs. E. A. Clarke had as dinner guests Capt. and Mrs. H. S. Warner, Miss S. A. Chattaway, Mr. Barney Warner, Miss Katharine Warner and Masters Henry and Harry Warner.

Capt. Adna G. Clarke left Fort Dade for Oklahoma City on Wednesday of last week to attend the Spanish War Veterans reunion. Major E. M. Blake left Fort Dade on Friday to take command of Fort Crockett, Texas. Major Blake was accompanied from New Orleans by Mrs. Blake and Misses Olivia and Alfie Blake. Lieut. John W. McKie returned to Fort Dade after a month's leave on Sunday. Mrs. McKie will remain with friends at Bayhead, N.J., until the 1st of October.

Mrs. Adna G. Clarke and Miss Bonita spent the week-end in Tampa as guests of Capt. and Mrs. H. S. Warner, accompanying them on an automobile trip to Tarpon Springs on Sunday and returning to Fort Dade on Monday. Mrs. H. S. Warner and children, Katharine and Harry, and Mrs. S. A. Chattaway, of Tampa, were guests of Mrs. Adna G. and Mrs. E. A. Clarke for several days.

#### FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Aug. 28, 1911.

Lieut. Walter L. Reed returned to the post on Wednesday after a short visit to Washington, D.C. Mrs. William F. Harrell and sister, Miss Kathryn Gresham, returned from a visit to Chicago on Wednesday. Mr. and Mrs. Eustis Homan, of Danville, Ind., were guests of Mrs. H. A. Greene on Friday. Mrs. Maury Crallé left on Thursday for her home in Louisville, after a visit of ten days with Mrs. Reed.

Mrs. Samuel Seay and son, Henry, have returned to the post and will remain until the middle of September. Major Seay is slowly improving at the Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, D.C. Lieut. Hugh B. Alderdice returned to the post on Thursday, after a visit to his mother in Hagerstown, Md., and will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, upon completion of his leave.

Mrs. F. W. Coleman, mother of Capt. F. W. Coleman, left the post on Thursday for Honolulu, where she will join her daughter, Mrs. C. C. Carter. Mrs. Coleman has been visiting her daughter-in-law. Miss Virginia Gerhardt is visiting her friend, Miss Anna Brown, at Ishpeming, Mich., and will be away two weeks.

#### FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Aug. 29, 1911.

A son of Lieut. Col. C. W. Taylor, an honor graduate of the Culver Academy, was here for a few days for preliminary examination for a commission in the Army. Colonels Bishop and Waltz have their household goods packed and in readiness for transportation to the Philippines. Captain Reed has recovered sufficiently from his lameness to be returned to duty. Major Wittenmeyer has been appointed first marshal.

Troops K and L, in command of Lieutenants Going and Patton, were out on a three days' field tour, during which time various Cavalry problems were worked out.

Major W. M. Cruikshank, U.S.A., formerly stationed at this post, was in Evanston, Ill., recently.

The commanding officer is having a very imposing entrance constructed for the main gate of the post. The concrete contractors are putting in the molds for the forming of the base for the new metal fencing to encircle the post. Appropriate concrete pillars are to go up at either side of the gate. At the immediate entrance there is a large circle of flowers around which the road winds. Where there used to be a dilapidated plank walk, an unshapely road and a weedy lawn, there are now an attractive garden, a graded grass plot, a concrete walk, a good road and an iron and concrete fencing of modern design in progress.

#### FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Aug. 25, 1911.

Col. E. Z. Steever, accompanied by Capt. C. C. Farmer, S. McP. Rutherford, Lieut. L. V. Greer and six troopers of the 4th Cavalry, left to-day for Fort Meade, S.D., to pack and ship to Forts Huachuca and Apache, Ariz., and Cloudercroft, N.M., effects of the regiment left behind in their hurried movement to the South during the Mexican trouble.

Mrs. William Glasgow and children left Aug. 21 for Fort Riley, Captain Glasgow's new station.

Cos. B and I, 23d Inf., under command of Capt. S. A. Price, enjoyed a hike this week.

Dr. William Denton, Med. Corps, is a recent arrival at the garrison on temporary duty.

Troop M, 4th Cav., under Capt. C. C. Farmer, arrived last week to take their turn at target practice on the range. The 23d Infantry band gave an enjoyable band concert in El Paso this week.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Edwin P. Pendleton and family are expected on the first of September from Fort Porter, N.Y.

At the ball given at Cloudercroft, N.M., last week for the benefit of the babies' sanitarium, the following Army officers and their wives were patronesses and assisted with different committees. Col. E. Z. Steever, Major B. J. Edger, Capt. and Mrs. S. Van Leer, Capt. and Mrs. E. L. Case, Capt. John

**R**ECENT improvements in processes of manufacture enable the Gillette Safety Razor Company to announce a razor blade of greater superiority—a blade that will give you a still better shave than any heretofore produced.

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Boston, Mass.

September 1, 1911

## THE NAVY.

### VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to Aug. 29. Later changes will be found on another page.

#### ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Commander-in-Chief.

##### First Division.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the First Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Osterhaus.) Capt. William R. Rush. At Hampton Roads, Va.

DELAWARE, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Charles A. Gove. At Hampton Roads, Va.

NORTH DAKOTA, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Albert Gleaves. At Hampton Roads, Va.

MICHIGAN, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Nathaniel R. Usher. At Hampton Roads, Va.

##### Second Division.

Rear Admiral C. J. Badger, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Second Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Badger.) Capt. Walter McLean. At Hampton Roads, Va.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Albert G. Winterhalter. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. J. A. Hoogewerff. At Hampton Roads, Va.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Augustus F. Fechteler. At Hampton Roads, Va.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At Hampton Roads, Va.

##### Third Division.

Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Third Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Ward.) Capt. Frederick L. Chapin. At Hampton Roads, Va.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. G. R. Clark. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William F. Fullam. At Hampton Roads, Va.

IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Herbert O. Dunn. At Hampton Roads, Va.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. F. W. Kellogg. At Philadelphia, Pa.

##### Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of the Fourth Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Howard.) Capt. James H. Glennon. At Hampton Roads, Va.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William L. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. W. W. Buchanan. At Hampton Roads, Va.



## WOULD LIE AWAKE ALL NIGHT WITH ITCHING ECZEMA

"Ever since I can remember I was a terrible sufferer of eczema, and other irritating skin diseases. I would lie awake all night, and my suffering was intolerable. A scaly humor settled on my back, and being but a child, I naturally scratched it. It was a burning, itching sensation, and utterly intolerable. It did not take long before it spread to my shoulders and arms, and I was almost covered with a mass of raw flesh on account of my scratching it. I was in such a condition that my hands were tied. A number of physicians were called, but it seemed beyond their medical power and knowledge to cure me. Having tried numerous treatments without deriving any benefit from them, I had given myself up to the mercy of my dreadful malady, but I thought I would take the Cuticura treatment as a last resort. Words cannot express my gratitude to the one who created 'The Cuticura Miracles,' as I have named them, for now I feel as if I never suffered from even a pimple. My disease was routed by Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and I will never be without them, in fact, I can almost dare any skin diseases to attack me so long as I have Cuticura Remedies in the house." (Signed) C. Louis Green, 929 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 29, 1910.

NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. J. P. Parker. At Hampton Roads, Va.  
RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John Hood. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

### Fifth Division.

Rear Admiral Sidney A. Staunton, Commander.  
Send mail for the vessels of the Fifth Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Staunton.) Capt. Richard M. Hughes. At Hampton Roads, Va.  
CHESTER (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. Benton C. Decker. At Hampton Roads, Va.  
SALEM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. George R. Evans. At Hampton Roads, Va.  
NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. C. O. Marsh. At Hampton Roads, Va.

### Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. A. K. Shoup. At Hampton Roads, Va.  
CULGOA (supply ship). Comdr. Charles P. Plunkett. At Hampton Roads, Va.  
LEBANON (range ship). Chief Btsn. Edward J. Norcott. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Louis R. de Steigner. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Btsn. W. J. Workman. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
SOLACE (hospital ship). Surg. Manley F. Gates. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Oris W. Fowler. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

### PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas, Commander-in-Chief.  
Address mail for the vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

### First Division.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Thomas.) Capt. Charles H. Harlow. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. J. M. Ellicott. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank M. Bennett. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

### Second Division.

Rear Admiral William H. H. Southland, Commander.  
WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Southland.) Capt. Alexander S. Halstead. En route to San Francisco, Cal.  
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. William A. Gill. En route to San Francisco, Cal.  
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles F. Pond. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

### Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. O. A. Brand, ordered to command. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

### ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, Commander-in-Chief.  
Address mail for the vessels of the Asiatic Fleet, as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

### First Division.

SARATOGA, A.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Murdock.) Comdr. Harrison A. Bisham. At Vladivostok, Siberia.  
NEW ORLEANS, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Miller. At Vladivostok, Siberia.  
ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. R. H. Jackson. At Sesoko, Japan.

### Second Division.

CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Stuart W. Calk. At Canton, China.  
ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William D. Brotherton. At Shanghai, China.  
HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Chester M. Knepper. At Shanghai, China.  
SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Edward D. Washburn, jr. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.  
VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell. At Shanghai, China.  
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

### Third Division.

PAMPANGA, G. Lieut. Charles A. Woodruff. At Manila, P.I.  
QUITROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John W. Schoenfeld. Cruising in Philippine waters.  
RAINBOW (transport), 17 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Alexander N. Mitchell. At Manila, P.I.

### In Reserve.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.  
MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

### NAVAL ACADEMY PRACTICE SQUADRON.

Comdr. R. E. Coonts, Commander.

Send mail in care of P.M., New York city.  
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. (Flagship of squadron command.) Comdr. B. F. Hutchinson. At Annapolis, Md.  
INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Comdr. L. M. Nulton. At Annapolis, Md.  
MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Comdr. G. R. Marvel. At Annapolis, Md.

### TUGS.

CHOCTAW, Chief Btsn. J. Mahoney. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
OSCEOLA, Chief Btsn. P. Emery. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.  
PISCATAQUA, Btsn. Francis A. Pippo. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
POTOMAC, Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
TECUMSEH, Btsn. John F. Judge. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
UNCAS, Btsn. W. J. Drummond. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WOMPATUCK, Btsn. E. F. Hosmer. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

### VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ABAREDA (collier) merchant complement. Whitney I. Ehler, master. En route to Yokohama, Japan. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
AJAX (collier) merchant complement. James R. Driggs, master. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
ALEXANDER (collier) merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
AMPHITRITE, M. Chief Btsn. Patrick Shanahan. At Memphis, Tenn. Address there. The Amphitrite is assigned to duty with the Missouri Naval Militia and is en route to St. Louis, but has been forced to remain at Memphis on account of low water in the river.  
ARETHUSA (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M. Whittin, master. At Gardiner's Bay, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
BAILEY (torpedoboot). Ensign Archer M. R. Allen. At Annapolis, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. H. P. Jones. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail there.  
BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
BUFFALO (transport) 6 guns. Comdr. Clarence M. Stone. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
CHEYENNE, M., Chief Btsn. Frederick R. Hazard. In commission in reserve. At Bremerton, Wash. Address there. The Cheyenne is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of the state of Washington.  
CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Lieut. William R. Furlong. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Capt. Guy W. Brown. In commission in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
CYCLOPS (collier) merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
DAVIS (torpedoboot). In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. J. W. Oman. At Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George W. Laws. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
EAGLE (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Ulysses S. Macy. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail there.  
FOX (torpedoboot). Ensign Harvey W. McCormack. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
HANNIBAL (collier). At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
HECTOR (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
JUSTIN (collier) merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
LEONIDAS (collier) merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. G. N. Hayward. At Port au Prince, Hayti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
MARBLEHEAD (cruiser). Btsn. H. T. Johnson. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. In commission in reserve and assigned to the California Naval Militia.  
MASS (collier) merchant complement. Arthur B. Randall, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Powers Symington. At Beverly Farms, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. John G. Quinby. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Volney O. Chase. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
NANSHAN (collier) merchant complement. William D. Pridoux, master. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
NASHVILLE, G., Comdr. Casey B. Morgan. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
NAVAJO (tug). Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. At the naval station, Honolulu, Hawaii. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. J. E. Craven. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
OCTOPUS (submarine). Ensign A. H. Miles. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.  
OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. In reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
OZARK, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Washington, D.C. Address there. The Ozark is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the District of Columbia Naval Militia.  
PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William W. Gilmer. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PEORIA, G., Btsn. M. J. Wilkinson. At Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PETREL, G., Comdr. D. E. Dismukes. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PRAIRIE (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. H. F. Bryan. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PRINCETON, G., 10 guns. Comdr. Charles H. Hayes. En route to the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
PROMETHEUS (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Capt. Guy W. Brown. In commission in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
SAN FRANCISCO, P.C., Comdr. W. H. G. Bullard. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail there.  
SATURN (collier) merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
SCORPION, G., Lieut. Comdr. Walter S. Croesley. At Trieste, Austria. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
STERLING (collier) merchant complement. Edward V. W. Keene, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
STRINGHAM (torpedoboot). Ensign Harold W. Boynton. At Annapolis, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
SYLPH (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. C. R. F. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. In reserve at the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Send mail there.  
TALLAHASSEE, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Jehu V. Chase. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. H. G. Sparrow. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail there.  
TONOPAH, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Frank L. Hoagland. At Hoboken, N.J. The Tonopah is in commission in reserve and is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of New Jersey.  
VESTAL (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail there.  
VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.  
VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
VULCAN (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Newport News, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
WHEELING (gunboat). Comdr. Carlo B. Brittain. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

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WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
WOLVERINE, C., 10 secondary battery guns. Chief Btsn. Edwin Murphy. At Erie, Pa.  
YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. L. C. Bertolette. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Send mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

### ATLANTIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Comdr. E. W. Eberle, Commander.

DIXIE (tender to Atlantic Torpedo Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. J. K. Robinson. At Gardiner's Bay, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

### Fifth Torpedo Division.

Ensign J. J. Broshek, Commander.

Send mail for the boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PORTER (torpedoboot). (Flagship.) Ensign J. J. Broshek. At Hampton Roads, Va.  
DUPONT (torpedoboot). Ensign N. R. Van der Veer. At Hampton Roads, Va.  
BLAKELY (torpedoboot). Ensign J. E. Meredith. At Hampton Roads, Va.

### Seventh Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.  
REID (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge. At Gardiner's Bay, N.Y.  
SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. E. C. S. Parker. At Gardiner's Bay, N.Y.  
FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton. At Gardiner's Bay, N.Y.  
LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John M. Luby. At Gardiner's Bay, N.Y.  
PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. At Gardiner's Bay, N.Y.

### Eighth Torpedo Division.

Send mail for the vessels of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. S. H. R. Doyle. At Newport, R.I.  
DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. K. M. Bennett. At Newport, R.I.  
McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. A. McArthur. At Newport, R.I.  
ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y.  
TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. J. C. Fremont. At Newport, R.I.

### Ninth Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. J. R. P. Pringle, Commander.

Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PERKINS (flagboat). Lieut. Comdr. J. R. P. Pringle. At Gardiner's Bay, N.Y.  
MAYRANT, Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson. At Newport, R.I.  
STERETT, Lieut. F. R. McCrary. At Newport, R.I.  
WARRINGTON, Lieut. W. M. Hunt. At Gardiner's Bay, N.Y.  
WALKE, Lieut. Charles R. Train. At Newport, R.I.

### Tenth Torpedo Division.

Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William P. Cronan. At Newport, R.I.  
AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig. At Gardiner's Bay, N.Y.  
BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Julius F. Hellweg. At Gardiner's Bay, N.Y.  
TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Frank D. Berrien. At Newport, R.I.

### Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Donald C. Bingham, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
GRAYLING (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Donald C. Bingham. At Newport, R.I.  
BONITA (submarine). Ensign Sloan Danenhower. At Newport, R.I.  
NARWHAL (submarine). Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz. At Newport, R.I.  
SALMON (submarine). Ensign Warren G. Child. At Newport, R.I.  
SNAPPER (submarine). Ensign Joseph W. Jewell. At Newport, R.I.  
STINGRAY (submarine). Ensign Clarence N. Hinkamp. At Newport, R.I.  
TARPOON (submarine). Ensign John W. Barnett, jr. At Newport, R.I.  
CASTINE (tender), 9 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. At Newport, R.I.  
SEVERN (tender). At Newport, R.I.

### PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. Louis O. Richardson, Commander.

Address mail for vessels of Pacific Torpedo Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Fleet). Lieut. Hayne Ellis. At San Diego, Cal.

### First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. John G. Church, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. John G. Church. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.



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HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Harold G. Bowen. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Harold Jones. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
TRUXTUN (destroyer). Lieut. Randolph P. Scudder. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

### Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Frank McCommon, Commander.  
PAUL JONES (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Frank McCommon. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
PENRY (destroyer). Ensign Thomas A. Symington. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Ross S. Culp. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
STEWART (destroyer). Ensign W. F. Newton. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

### Third Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Earl R. Shipp, Commander.  
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Earl R. Shipp. En route to San Diego, Cal.  
FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry R. Keller. At Bremerton, Wash.  
HOWAN (torpedoboot). Ensign Robert Gross. En route to San Diego, Cal.  
GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Ensign Richard E. Cassidy. At Bremerton, Wash.

### First Submarine Division.

Lieut. James P. Olding, Commander.  
GRAMPUS (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. James P. Olding. At San Diego, Cal.  
PIKE (submarine). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At San Diego, Cal.  
FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. James P. Olding. At San Diego, Cal.

### ASIATIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick, Commander.  
Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

### First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Edmund S. Root, Commander.  
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Edmund S. Root. At Yokohama, Japan.  
DALE (destroyer). Lieut. Frank J. Fletcher. At Yokohama, Japan.  
BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Robert W. Cabaniss. At Yokohama, Japan.  
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. Laurence N. McNair. In reserve at Cavite, P.I.  
DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Carroll S. Graves. At Yokohama, Japan.  
POMPEY (tender). Lieut. R. V. Lowe. En route to Yokohama, Japan.

### First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Henry M. Jensen, Commander.  
SHARK (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
ADDER (submarine). Ensign James M. Murray. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.  
MOCCASIN (submarine). Ensign Ernest D. McWhorter. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.  
PORPOISE (submarine). Ensign James C. Van de Carr. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
MOHICAN (tender). At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

### RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS, CHARLESTON.

Lieut. C. A. Blakely, Commander.  
Send mail to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.  
Destroyers—Macdonough and Worden. Torpedoboots—Barney, Biddle, Craven, Dahlgren, Ericsson, Mackenzie, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey, Wilkes and De Long. Submarines—Plunger, Cuttlefish, Tarantula and Viper. The

old cruiser Atlanta is used as a barracks for the men of the division.

### Fish Commission Steamers.

ALBATROSS. Comdr. Guy H. Burrage. At Seattle, Wash. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
FISH HAWK. Chief Btln. William Martin. At Wood's Hole, Mass. Address there.

### RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ANNAPOLIS (station ship). Comdr. William H. Crose. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
BALTIMORE (receiving ship). Lieut. William H. Allen. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.  
CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Capt. Patrick W. Hourigan, retired. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Reina Mercedes and Cumberland are auxiliaries to the Constellation.  
FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Alfred Reynolds. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.  
HANCOCK (receiving ship). Lieut. Comdr. Pope Washington. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Capt. Guy W. Brown. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
LANCASTER (receiving ship). Comdr. John L. Purcell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
NEWARK (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Walter Ball. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PENSACOLA (receiving ship). Lieut. James S. Woods. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Intrepid is an auxiliary to the Pensacola.  
PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Lieut. Joseph D. Little. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipsic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.  
SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Btln. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.  
SUPPLY (station ship at Guam). Lieut. Comdr. Eugene L. Bissett. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
WABASH (receiving ship). Comdr. J. D. McDonald. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

### MARINE SCHOOL SHIPS.

Loaned by Navy Department to States.  
ADAMS (Public Marine School, of Philadelphia, Pa.) Capt. George P. Runkle, merchant service. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.  
RANGER (Public Marine School, of Boston, Mass.) Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. On summer cruise.  
The itinerary of the cruise of 1911 of the Ranger is as follows: Leave Boston June 1, arrive Horta, Fayal, June 19; leave Horta June 24, arrive Southampton July 3; leave Southampton July 15, arrive Edinburgh (Leith) July 19; leave Leith July 26, arrive Amsterdam July 29; leave Amsterdam Aug. 5, Marseilles Aug. 19; leave Marseilles Aug. 28, arrive Algiers Aug. 31; leave Algiers Sept. 6, arrive Gibraltar Sept. 9; leave Gibraltar Sept. 16, arrive Funchal, Madeira, Sept. 22; leave Funchal Sept. 28, arrive Bermuda Oct. 18; leave Bermuda Oct. 25, arrive Marblehead Oct. 30; leave Marblehead Oct. 31, arrive Boston Oct. 31. Mail should be addressed to the ship and sent in care of the Postmaster, New York city, using domestic postage. The Campaign, sailing from New York on Sept. 6, will carry the last mail which will reach the Ranger at Madeira, and the Bermudian, sailing on Oct. 18, the last which will reach her at Bermuda.  
NEWPORT (Public Marine School, of New York city). Capt. Harry M. Dombaugh, retired. On summer cruise. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

### Key to Abbreviations.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.S. (converted cruiser).

## THE ARMY.

### STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

We omit the stations of the Army this week. There are no changes since the list appeared in our last issue, pages 1591 and 1592.

### PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY COLLEGE.

Pennsylvania Military College, of Chester, Delaware county, Pa., issues a very handsome illustrated year book for its fiftieth session, 1911-12. The college by its act of incorporation in 1862 was invested by the Legislature with all the powers and privileges of a military university, the state authorities supplying arms and equipment for practical military instruction. A later act authorizes the state executive to grant to the president, vice president and adjutant of the college the commissions, respectively, of colonel, lieutenant colonel and captain of Infantry. Col. Charles E. Hyatt is president of Pennsylvania Military College and commandant of the military department, and Capt. Edwin B. Winans, 4th U.S. Cav., is detailed at the college.

In the military department instruction is both theoretical and practical, to facilitate which the War Department and the state authorities furnish proper equipment for drill in each arm of the Service. Camp equipment is supplied by the state. The theoretical course includes the study of military science, and the practical

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course all the exercises incident to a complete military system.

President Hyatt, in his last annual report, says of the modern trend of thought toward the abolishment of war: "The uninformed are disposed to read in every call for universal peace the doom of military power, not knowing that with spear and sword beaten into pruning hook and ploughshare there would still remain peerless advantages in disciplinary training founded upon the military idea. And what is that idea? Service rendered according to law by men disciplined for the exercise of power and the discharge of responsibility; disciplined for continuous effort, for emergencies, for sacrifice. It has been well and truly said, 'Under none other system can a man so quickly and surely find himself,' and to find oneself—that is, to know oneself—will ever be the first really great triumph of life. From this standpoint every boy needs military training, which, by the way, does not, as a rule, or even frequently, give birth to either sanguinary aspiration or the spirit of strife, nor lend itself to the iniquitous assumption that might makes right. The soldier-trained youth understands better than his fellows, less favored, that strife and blood and injustice have no place in righteous government; but, further, he reads into good citizenship the obligation to maintain a personal standard of duty that exemplifies obedience to law, even at the cost of life. We stand for good citizenship in both peace and war."

The "Battle-Axe Guards of Ireland" is an organization which existed in that part of the United Kingdom until as late as 1832, although for many years it had acted more as a bodyguard to the lord lieutenant, and was scarcely recognized as a royal bodyguard. Their origin, says the London United Service Gazette, is the subject of considerable difference of opinion. By some authorities they were recognized as the successors of the "Gallloglasses," the ancient Irish heavily armed men-at-arms. But the more reliable authorities assume the guard to have come into existence when the Yeomen of the Guard left Ireland in 1510, on the retirement of the Earl of Surrey, Deputy of Henry VIII. The only official records in existence in the Dublin Herald's College speak of the formation of the guard in 1684, as if it had had no previous existence. The guard consisted of a colonel, two lieutenants, two sergeants and fifty yeomen, all of whose appointments were obtained by purchase; and on the disbandment of the guard in 1832 it cost the government more than £26,000 to buy out the officers and yeomen.

Messrs. Wilkinson, Fisher, Witherspoon and Mackaye, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C., send the following list of patents: Issued week of Aug. 8—Firing mechanism for guns, Ethan Alger; gun having a recoiling barrel, Karl Voller. Week of Aug. 15—Device for the suppression of the report of firearms, Eugene Thurler. Week of Aug. 22—Fuse cap, Charles F. Sperry; shell fuse, Karl Voller; field gun having a recoiling barrel, Karl Voller; support for gun sights, John F. Meigs and Herman G. Jakobson; sighting telescope for guns, Gustav A. Hermann Kellner. Patents issued to those in the Navy: Shock absorber for searchlights, No. 1,000,834, Lieut. Comdr. Luke McNamee, U.S.N.

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